

The Outlook

Volume 142

April 21, 1926

Number 16

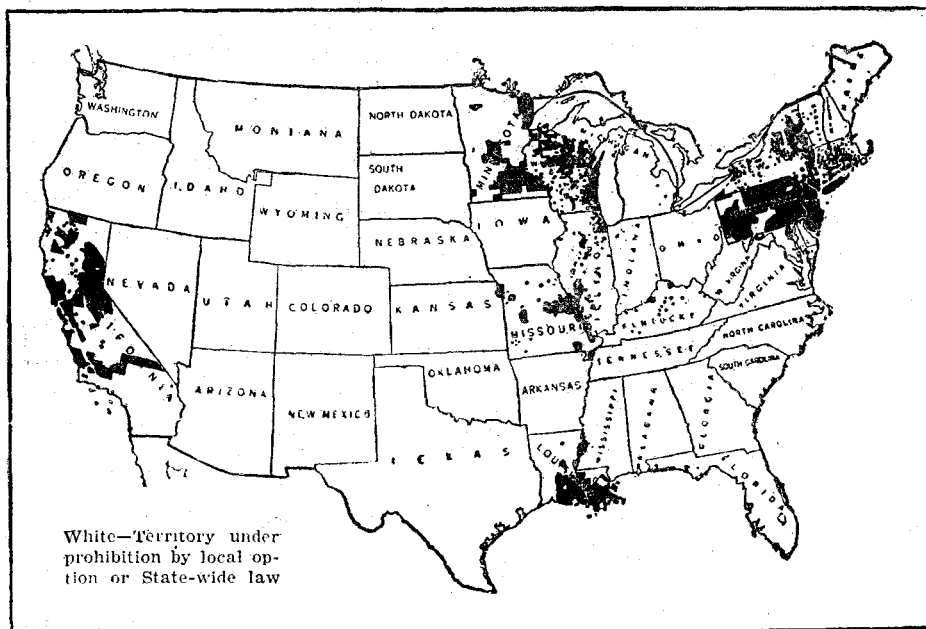
The Flood of Alcoholic Testimony

AT the end of a week of hearings before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the "wets" succeeded in putting into the record tremendous quantities of testimony. It was by no means conclusively shown that better conditions would be brought about by the legalization of "light wines and beer."

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lincoln C. Andrews, in charge of prohibition enforcement, was placed on the stand, and gave a frank account of the difficulties of enforcement. As a witness for the wet side he must have been a disappointment. He admitted that many "dry" agents have been corrupt, that nearly nine hundred of them have been "separated from the service," most of them for misconduct. He told of the difficulties of controlling denatured alcohol and cereal beverages, of abuses of the permit system, of quantities of smuggled liquor still escaping the Coast Guard, of the necessity for border patrolmen in tremendously greater numbers than at present. But he was demanding all the time, not repeal or modification of the existing law, but the enactment of other and more stringent enforcement bills.

Emory R. Buckner, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, went on the stand and told of most of the bad features in the situation in New York City. Violators are numerous beyond counting. The number of apprehensions is such that a vastly greater number of Federal judges would be necessary to try them. Without a State law, it would require \$75,000,000 and a hundred and fifty Federal judges, he said, to enforce the present Federal law in his district. But, he insisted, the Federal Government should not have to bear the burden of local enforcement. The Federal Government should have the State Government as a partner. And he thought that, since the State of New York had chosen not to be a partner on Federal terms, it would be well to secure it as a partner on State terms.

Officials of the American Federation of



Just a Reminder

If the Volstead Act should be modified to permit the sale of light wines and beer, the black spots on this map would be the only legal oases in the United States. Advocates of the repeal of the Volstead Act sometimes forget how great an area of the country was dry under State-wide prohibition and local option before the Volstead Act was passed

Labor testified that American workingmen want beer and wine. They denied that American workingmen desire the return of the saloon. They did not, however, offer any conclusive proof that even a majority of the membership of the unions which compose the Federation are demanding legalization of wine and beer. Resolutions of the National body constituted the bulk of the evidence offered by them to prove that workingmen wish to see the Volstead Law repealed.

Testimony from Canada

CANADIANS were introduced as witnesses before the Senate sub-committee to testify to improvement of conditions in certain Canadian provinces following what was described as an abandonment of prohibition.

The witnesses did not show, however, that prohibition has been abandoned, but rather that one form of prohibition has been substituted for another. Canadians under the present laws are as completely prohibited from traffic in liquors as are Americans. These witnesses asserted, but did not prove, that the legalization of wine and beer has decreased the demand for spirituous liquors—undoubt-

edly a benefit in so far as it is true. Mr. Buckner, however, had testified that a great quantity of American denatured alcohol, redistilled, goes into Canada and is made into synthetic liquors for Canadian consumption, which testimony does not indicate that the appetite for "hard liquor" has entirely disappeared under a régime of light wines and beer.

The "drys"—whose inning is ahead—were granted two hours or so of time to place on the stand representatives of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, then in session in Washington. It was planned to have eighty women testify for one minute each. The program failed, however, partly because Senator Reed, of Missouri, the one "wet" member of the sub-committee, insisted upon interrupting with what seems, to The Outlook at least, arguments rather than questions.

It will not be possible to evaluate the hearings until both sides have had their say.

The Unseating of Brookhart

IN seating Daniel F. Steck, Democrat, in place of Smith W. Brookhart as Senator from Iowa, the United States

Senate was in accord with both sound policy and good conscience. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, after a long and thorough investigation, decided, with but one dissenting vote, that a majority of the voters intended to elect Steck. The Senate confirmed the judgment of the Committee by a vote of 45 to 41.

Brookhart is a radical—one of the most extreme of those who call themselves Progressive Republicans. In the 1924 Presidential campaign he bolted Coolidge and supported La Follette. After the election he apparently made some efforts to get back on the Republican reservation, but continued a radical.

At the beginning of the contest for his seat there was much talk of certain ballots which were not counted because voters, following too literally the instructions of a notice in a newspaper, had indicated their intention to vote for Steck by drawing an arrow pointing to his name. Steck forces contended that these ballots should have been counted, as they clearly indicated the voters' intentions; but the Brookhart forces contended that the arrow ballots were properly thrown out as contrary to law. In the end, however, the arrow ballots proved to be not a decisive factor, for the Committee held that with the arrow ballots thrown out Steck was still elected.

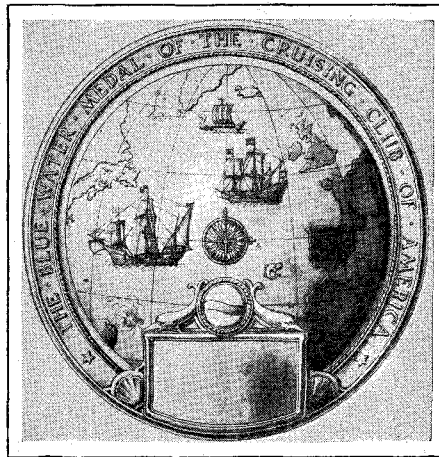
Nevertheless every radical in the Senate, without regard to party, voted in favor of Brookhart. The total Brookhart vote consisted of thirty-one Republicans, of whom twelve are either regularly or sporadically radical; nine Democrats, of whom six are regularly or sporadically radical; and the one Farm-Labor Senator. The Steck vote consisted of the bulk of the organization Democrats and about half of the Administration Republicans.

Political motives will, of course, be ascribed by various persons to each of the four groups in the Senate, and it is perhaps impossible to expect that political motives can be absent in a decision of this kind that ought to be purely judicial. Nevertheless differences of opinion on this case can be accounted for by the complexity of the question and the narrowness of the margin by which, according to the Committee, Steck was clearly elected. That the vote in the Committee was nearly unanimous, while the Senate vote was comparatively close, can be explained on the ground that the smaller body could examine the facts more thor-

oughly and consider them more deliberately than the Senate as a whole.

The Food Products Decision

It is not alone the interest of consumers of bread and other flour products that has been in danger from the vast combinations and mergers of baking and



The medal awarded by the Cruising Club of America to the globe-circling Harry Pidgeon

food products corporations. To-day, it is stated, sixty-six per cent of the flour sold in the country goes to the baking trust, and of the remainder part is used by local bakeries, but far more is bought by farmers. The result has been that the flour-mills and the wheat growers have been "squeezed" by the baking corporations.

It might seem strange that bread and cakes, which must be sold within ten hours or less of the baking, should be subject to almost National corporation control. The growth of the big companies has been due, it must be fairly admitted, to scientific methods of production and distribution. Undoubtedly bakery bread is better than it was twenty years ago.

On the financial and business side the mergers have been ruthless. It is asserted, for instance, that the "trust" in New York City once suddenly raised the price of the loaf from five to six cents and after a few weeks as suddenly dropped it, all for the purpose of freezing out small bakeries, and that hundreds of bake-shops were thus thrown out.

The combining of combinations proceeded intricately and smoothly until only three big companies existed, and these were intercombined in action and interest.

Then the Federal Government took a hand by proceeding against the mergers under the Sherman and Clayton Acts. It has often been said that it is easier to

prevent a proposed semi-monopoly than to dissolve one already well established. The Attorney-General wisely centered the fight on a new and startling attempt at extending the baking consolidation. This was the incorporation of the Ward Food Products Company (popularly called the Two Billion Dollar Trust). This company proposed to engage in enterprises not directly competitive with the baking industry, such as dairy and ice-cream companies, and to control raw materials like salt, yeast, sugar, and milk.

The result has been a complete back-down by the companies. A "consent decree" has been filed which appears, for the present at least, to involve an abandonment not only of the Food Products project but of features of the other combinations objected to by the Government. Thus it is reported that—

The General Baking Company and the six other baking concerns named in the Government's suit have agreed to dissolve any common connection they may have. A director in one concern cannot serve as director in another.

The directors of the seven companies are enjoined from acquiring stock in any other bakery which is engaged in inter-State commerce.

Of the Government's victory United States Attorney Woodcock says that the amicable settlement avoids expensive litigation and guarantees the execution of the Government's demands.

"Nothing Really Happened"

WHEN a man who is not a seaman, who had no previous knowledge of the oceans of the world, the tracks of the prevailing winds, the currents or the areas of storms, starts out alone in a little yawl only 34 feet in length, which he built and rigged himself, and sails her around the world with only such navigation as he had picked up unaided from books, and with nothing more than a watch kept in a box stuffed with cotton for a chronometer, it is a feat which not only commands the admiration of the world, but which lives up to the best traditions of the early explorers, navigators, and whalemens who pushed off into the unknown with no more assurance than was displayed by Harry Pidgeon. It proves also that the spirit of adventure is not dead in the present generation.

What prompted Harry Pidgeon, a native of Henry County, Iowa, to undertake this voyage was, he says, reading

The very way to catch them

(*Coriolanus*, Act III, Scene 1)

Cargill for the Central Press Association



Fisherman's luck

Brown in the New York Herald Tribune

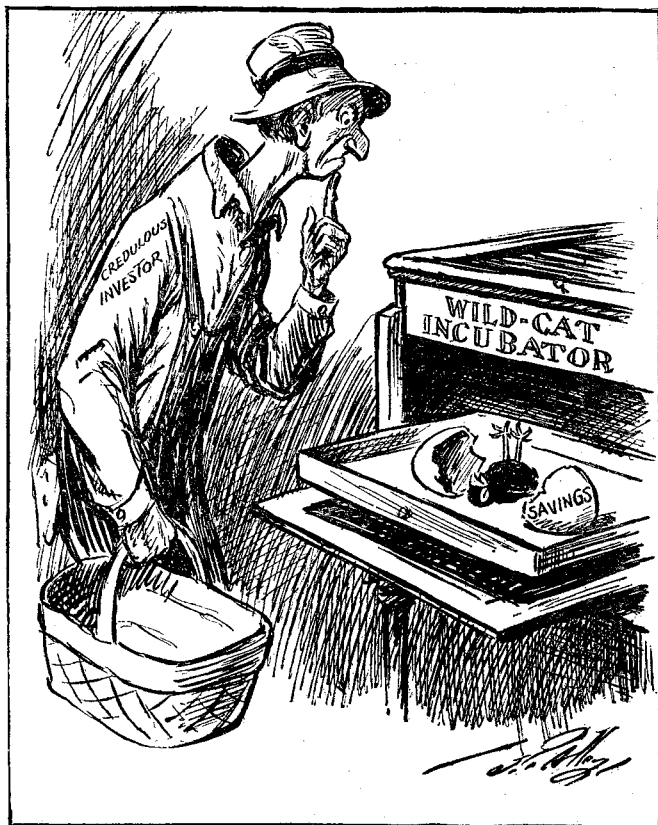


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The peace dove

From W. E. Shafer, New York, N. Y.

Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal



His nest-egg hatches

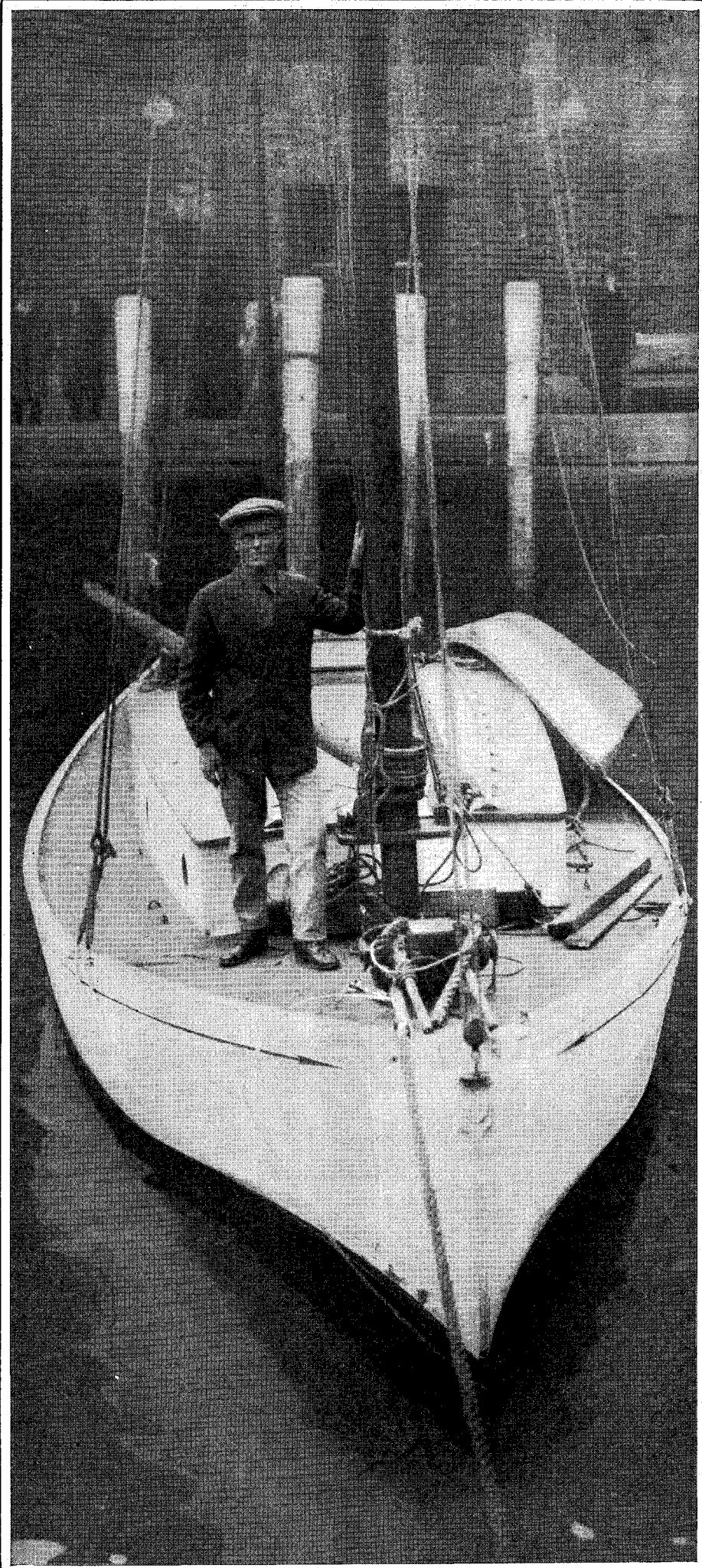
From Mrs. W. B. Brooks, Waco, Texas

Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal



A chance for another trophy

From Mrs. W. B. Brooks, Waco, Texas



Harry Pidgeon and the 34-foot yawl, built with his own hands, in which he made his solitary voyage around the world

Stevenson's South Sea tales. These awakened in him a spirit to see the South Seas, to sail the oceans of the world. It was the spirit of Tusitala that made him start to build, in 1918, a boat in which he could sail the South Seas, and which sent him out of Los Angeles Harbor some four years ago in the little *Islander* knowing nothing of what lay before him, but bound to the South Seas, just the same; and it was that same spirit which brought him safely back four years later after having circumnavigated the globe in the smallest vessel ever to gird the earth. At first, he says, he only intended to cruise among the islands of the South Pacific, but, having started and got as far as the Fiji group, he decided to keep on and come home around the world.

In building the *Islander* Pidgeon followed the lines of the little 25-foot *Seabird* in which Thomas Fleming Day crossed the Atlantic in 1910, but enlarged her nine feet, so that she measured 34 feet over all. Sailing from Los Angeles November 18, 1921, on his *Great Adventure*, he headed for the Marquesas Islands, where Stevenson first saw the South Seas. From there he kept on westward to New Guinea, crossed the Indian Ocean to South Africa, rounded the stormy Cape of Good Hope in the heaviest weather of the whole voyage, stretched across the South Atlantic to the Caribbean Sea, and after passing through the Panama Canal made his largest single leg to Los Angeles. This part of the voyage took him 89 days. Throughout the long voyage of 35,000 miles, which took 1,442 days, the skipper of the *Islander* was alone on board his little craft.

Pidgeon himself is one of the most casual, unassuming persons imaginable. One gets this when he talks of his long voyage alone in the little ship with the comment that "nothing really happened. I struck plenty of bad weather, of course, but I just reefed her down and kept sailing along with the wind abeam. When I hove her to she rode it out in great style."

In recognition of this achievement the Cruising Club of America has awarded to Pidgeon its Blue Water Medal for 1925. This medal is given annually for the year's most meritorious example of seamanship from among the amateur sailors of all nations. It was founded with the thought that it might prove an incentive for carrying on the spirit of adventure and upholding the best traditions of the sea that are our heritage

from the past. It has already been awarded to a Frenchman, Alain Gerbault; a Dane, Axel Ingwersen; and now to an American, Harry Pidgeon.

The Winner of the Huxley Medal

For the second time an American has won the highest British honor for research in anthropology, the Huxley Memorial Medal of the Royal Anthropological Institute. The American thus distinguished is Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Curator of Physical Anthropology in the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Dr. Hrdlicka will go to London in November, 1927, to deliver the Huxley Lecture before the Institute and to receive the medal.

The other American who won the Huxley medal is Professor William Z. Ripley, of Harvard University. That was in 1908. The award has three times gone to French scientists, once to a German, once to a Swede. The other winners during the twenty-six years since the award was inaugurated have been British scientists.

Dr. Hrdlicka, a Bohemian by birth, has been active for more than thirty years in American anthropological investigations. He has worked in most of the States of the Union where ancient man existed, and is one of the outstanding authorities on the anthropology of the original inhabitants of this continent. His work, however, has not been confined to America. As long ago as 1898, he was in charge of physical anthropology for the Hyde expeditions. He has worked in most of the countries of Europe, Egypt, China, Japan, Korea, Argentina, Peru, Mexico, Siberia, Mongolia, and elsewhere. He recently completed a 50,000-mile journey over nearly half the globe to survey sites of ancient peoples.

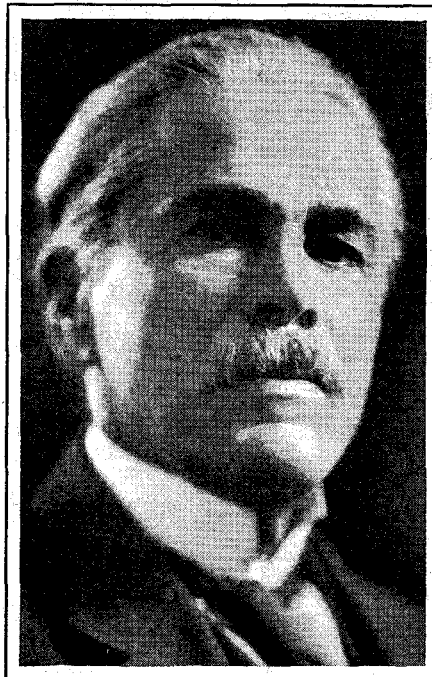
Getting into Accord with Mexico

Several significant and hopeful things have occurred recently in the efforts making by a number of agencies to iron the irritating wrinkles out of the American-Mexican situation.

The State Department at Washington recently made public without comment ten notes comprising official correspondence between the two Governments concerning Mexican land and oil laws which this Government was disposed to look upon as retroactive and confiscatory. As the correspondence progressed it showed

increasing amity and understanding. The latest of the Mexican notes, dated March 27, gives assurance that the laws will not be applied retroactively and that Americans concerned will have the right of appeal to the courts in all cases.

Meanwhile the two joint commissions charged with the duty of adjusting



Wide World

(C) Harris & Ewing

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka

general claims, one sitting in Washington and the other in Mexico City, one concerning itself with claims of whatever date and the other with claims of the revolutionary period, have made gratifying progress. A decision was recently announced to the effect that the present Mexican Government is responsible for damage done to American citizens during the "spurious government" of Huerta. All routine acts by and in behalf of a Government even under an illegal administration, the Commission holds, are binding upon the nation. The Huerta administration, it is said, came into power "through force by methods abhorrent to the standards of modern civilization," and non-recognition of Huerta's Government by the United States did not affect either Mexico's liability or the right of the United States to espouse claims. The broad principle is laid down that, under international law, aliens may enjoy rights and remedies which the nation does not accord to its own citizens.

With the gratifying phases are some which may arouse a measure of apprehension. Unofficial news comes from Mexico City that the Attorney-General is preparing to press a claim against the United States for several million dollars

based on the contention of the Madero family that Henry Lane Wilson, while United States Ambassador to Mexico, was responsible for the assassination of President Madero. Americans will hardly concede that anything of this kind is true. Some Americans, it is true, regarded Ambassador Wilson's actions at that time as over-zealous; but it must be remembered that it was a time of anarchy, that Americans in Mexico City had the protection of neither the Mexican Government nor the revolutionaries, and that according to international law and custom ambassadors under such circumstances have grave responsibility for the safety of the people whose interests they are charged with defending. In the light of such facts as are now known, it is not credible that the Mexican Government will seriously press any such claim as that reported.

Missionaries to Christian Countries

WHAT are American Methodist bishops doing in Europe, anyway? Are France and Scandinavia and Switzerland heathen countries? Is it any part of the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States to maintain missionary bishops in other Christian countries?

These questions were raised and hotly debated by the lay delegates to the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently in session in New York. The recent conviction in Copenhagen of Bishop Bast, upon which The Outlook commented last week, was the immediate cause of the discussion.

Charles P. McClellan, of Dobbs Ferry, formerly a State Senator, introduced a resolution requesting the Board of Bishops to recall the three bishops now stationed in Europe. He asserted that the assignment of these men abroad was "a mistake in each instance," and that keeping them there was a constant source of annoyance. He referred not only to troubles in which Bishop Bast had involved himself and the Church, but to annoyances in connection with the work of the other two. He recalled that a year ago Bishop Blake, resident in Paris, had brought considerable criticism on the Church because it was alleged that he had gone to Russia, aided the Soviet "Living Church," and solicited money in America to aid it. The other American Methodist bishop in Europe is Bishop Nuelson, resident in Zurich. Mr. Mc-

Clellan found occasion to say that the Methodist Church had too many bishops even at home, and that they seemed to be in need of a Methodist pope to bridle their tongues.

The McClellan resolution was finally withdrawn. Mr. McClellan asserted, however, that he had gained what he set out to gain—the bringing of the question to the attention of the Church authorities. There was no intimation that Bishop Bast had been guilty of reprehensible conduct, but merely the assertion that his presence in Europe was a source of annoyance to the Church.

For our part, we see no reason why we should not send bishops or other clergy to foreign lands and foreign lands reciprocate with their friendly Church envoys, if we are as ready to learn from them as we expect them to be to learn from us.

Minding Our Own Business Is Not Necessarily Selfishness

Two significant things occurred, one in connection and the other coincidentally with the laying of the corner-stone of the magnificent new building of the National Press Club in Washington. One was a Pan-American convention of journalists to discuss inter-American news relationships. The other was an address in which President Coolidge, by way of telling the corps of correspondents in Washington what they can do to promote international amity, defined more clearly than has been done before the Administration's conception of the relationship of the United States to the World Court of International Justice and to the League of Nations.

"We take part in administering international justice," said the President, "because it affects us. We do not become involved in the political controversies of other countries because they are none of our affair." It will be of great benefit, he said, if the people of the country can be informed of this fact. Our Government, he pointed out, determined to adhere to the Court because it believed this the most practical method by which it could exercise its great influence in establishing a reign of international law under which disputes and differences can be adjusted not by force but by reason. And, he continued, we ought to be ready to assume that other countries have been animated by the same motives which have inspired us.



The home of the National Press Club now under construction in Washington

While the President expressed quite clearly what has been in the minds of many of those who favor adherence to the Court but oppose membership in the League, it will seem quite inadequate to those who believe that we should join the League of Nations whether it is of benefit to us or not. Perhaps these critics would have been better contented if the President had added—what is true—that the nations of Europe would not be benefited by having us concern ourselves in their internal affairs, but that they will be benefited by what we may be able to do toward the establishment of international justice.

Already in France the validity of the President's reasoning is attacked. On the day following the address, the "Temps" said: "Washington declares itself favorable to any peace organization based on justice, but straightway refuses to collaborate in this organization the moment it imposes any obligations." So long as President Coolidge does not see fit to assume any responsibility in international adjustments, the "Temps" concludes, his hope of a great world influence will be only a hope. This view is not quite representative of the more thoughtful people of France.

We may be able, as time goes on, to make the rectitude of our position clear abroad. The President already has succeeded in explaining it quite lucidly to our people at home.

News and Nations

At the opening session of the Pan-American Congress of Journalists, with the twenty-one republics represented, the press of the United States

was taken to task for failure to give to the people of this country the important news of other American countries. While South American and Mexican editors took the lead in pointing out the deficiencies, they were supported by such able American editors as Willis J. Abbot, of the "Christian Science Monitor," and Herbert F. Gunnison, of the Brooklyn "Eagle."

Dr. Jorge Mitre, editor and publisher of "La Nación" of Buenos Aires, said that little attention is given here to events of international interest and that information respecting the Spanish-speaking republics is scanty and deficient. Among the other editors of Spanish-American papers who took a similar view were Aurelio Manrique, editor of "El Porvenir" of Monterey, Mexico; Nemesio Garcia Naranjo, editor of the Mexican "Excelsior;" and Maximo Sota Hall, of "La Prensa," Buenos Aires. The last-named spoke at some length on the importance of adequate news dissemination in promotion of international friendships.

At a later session representatives of American news-gathering agencies spoke of plans for improving the news service between the United States and the Latin-speaking republics. Among the speakers were Frank B. Noyes, President of the Associated Press; M. Koenigsberg, President of the International News Service; and J. H. Furay, Vice-President of the United Press Association. At this session a message from President Coolidge was read in which he said that the dissemination of news, done with conscientious adherence to high standards, is of real value in the maintenance of friendly re-

lations between nations, and that the more the news services between the United States and Latin America are extended, the better will be their understanding of one another.

The New Library at Athens

THE combined generosity of Dr. Ioannes Gennadius, the Carnegie Corporation, and the Greek Government is responsible for the forthcoming dedication of the new Gennadeion Library at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. In 1922 Dr. Gennadius, dean of the diplomatic service of Greece, and for forty years Greek Minister at the Court of St. James's, presented the School with a library of nearly 50,000 items, all relating to the cultural history of Greece—ancient, Byzantine, modern—on condition that it be properly housed, cared for, and made accessible to the scholars of the world who resort to Athens for study.

The library, which has been transported to Athens from Dr. Gennadius's residence in London, is considered in England to be "without its equal in the world," and was recently appraised by Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, as "uniquely comprehensive in its

field." An appropriate site of land, on the slopes of Mount Lycabettus, adjacent to the grounds of the School, was made available by the Greek Government without cost to the School, and a grant of \$250,000 was made by the Carnegie Corporation for the erection of a suitable building. Ground was broken on May 1, 1923, and work has steadily progressed under the direction of the architectural firm of Van Pelt and Thompson, of New York City. The structure comprises a main building, in which the library is housed, and two residential wings, connected with it by colonnades. The entire group, which is done in white marble quarried on the island of Naxos, recalls the architectural magnificence of classical Greece.

Fifty-five American institutions of learning have sent representatives to Athens to be present at the dedication on April 27.

Imperial Bunk

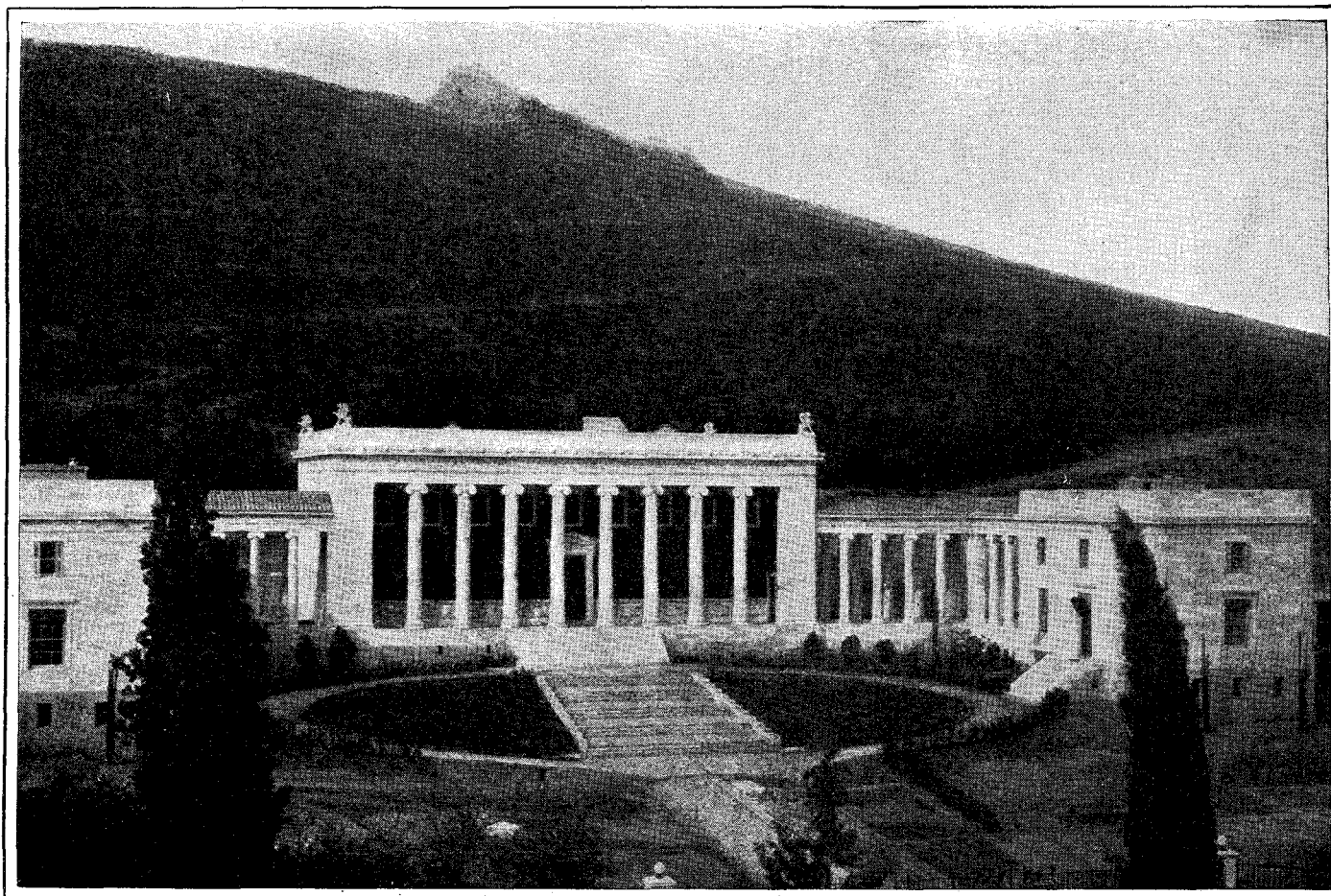
MUSSOLINI surely possesses one of the requisites of a popular hero: he is a great phrase-maker. When he was slightly wounded by an apparently unbalanced woman, a British subject, he shouted on the first public occasion: "If

I advance, follow me; if I retreat, kill me; if I die, avenge me." In Tripoli he declared, "This is a day that will go down in history," and again, "No one can stop our inexorable will."

Another practice which keeps his admirers on the *qui vive* of excitement is the mystery in his allusions to events of the near future when Italy's great destiny shall be fulfilled. This might mean anything, and has been interpreted to mean much more than Mussolini likes, so he is now beginning to guard his intimations from specific interpretation, as when, after a glowing picture of the future of Italy's colonies, he added, "But I refer only to the colonies we possess."

Not since the Kaiser used to fire the German heart by references to the mailed hand and the iron will of Germany has any leader talked so aggressively. And the inspired "Tribuna" asserts that when the time is ripe the Duce will proclaim his new goal. Fortunately, no one believes that the Italian Dictator means to start a war; what he does mean is to keep Fascist enthusiasm stirred up continually and to ride the wave of national glory to imperial power.

One benefit that the voyage to "Libya" (note the play-actor shrewdness in



The Gennadeion Library—a view of the ensemble, showing Mount Lycabettus in the background

the use of the ancient name) and the lunatical or fanatical attack upon Mussolini have brought to him is to distract attention from some unpleasant features of the Fascist rule. Just before these events an honored anti-Fascist leader died in Switzerland from injuries inflicted by Fascists long ago. In Rome this month an Italian Socialist leader was attacked and wounded because he acted as counsel for Matteotti. In Milan, cable reports state, two anti-Fascist newspaper offices were wrecked and the staff beaten or wounded. From other districts come reports of the burning of houses and shops and the beating of occupants of anti-Fascist tendencies.

Mussolini, who has brought order and self-respect to Italy, has been described with truth as appealing to the youth of Italy as a daring and impetuous patriotic figure. Garibaldi was all that—also he was a lover of liberty.

China Changing Rulers Again

THE saying that "the more things change, the more they are the same," applies particularly well to China. Rapid developments are realigning the rival forces in the Chinese civil war. But the actors are all familiar characters.

General Wu Pei-fu, of Central China, evidently has put himself again in position to control the situation at the capital, at least for the present. The commanders of the opposing Peking armies have offered to accept his leadership. They have forced the Chief Executive to resign, leaving China temporarily without an administration. But General Wu has refused to heed their invitation to come to Peking and take charge, demanding instead their unconditional surrender and resignation and continuing his attack.

Other forces from Shantung and Manchuria have been advancing toward Peking from the east and north. They recognize the leadership of Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria. Rumor has had it that Marshal Chang and General Wu were acting together. No one knowing their long-standing hostility could believe an alliance between them to be really firm. Nevertheless their representatives have kept in touch in an endeavor to reach an understanding on the division of territory and authority.

The Peking armies hitherto have owed allegiance to General Feng Yu-hsiang, of

Chihli, known as China's "Christian General." His position in the crisis has been uncertain. He has been variously reported to have gone to Urga in Mongolia, where the Government is controlled by Soviet agents, to be planning a trip to Russia, and to have returned to Peking to take a hand in events there. General Feng has safely withdrawn his own well-disciplined forces from the dan-



Wide World

Luther Burbank

ger area around the capital. He is in no sense to be counted out of the situation. On the contrary, he is still likely to prove a formidable and perhaps a determining factor in the settlement of Chinese affairs. The fact that generals friendly to him have taken part in the offer to yield command at Peking to General Wu suggests that General Feng himself may be behind the whole move.

The foreign diplomats and the delegates to the Chinese tariff and extra-territoriality conferences must mark time, waiting the formation of a new Government. But if the past can be taken as

any indication, the return of General Wu to control at Peking would mean an atmosphere friendly to American and British interests.

A Congestion of Bicycles

IT is a generation since the bicycle furnished a traffic problem in America. Few now remember the century runners and "scorchers" who imperiled pedestrians. The "bike" has given way to that more majestic congester—the automobile. Yet it now furnishes a puzzle for the authorities in Tokyo, through whose narrow streets half a million bicycle riders daily strive to make their way.

Note this burning complaint of the results taken from the "Japan Advertiser:"

"Apparently they believe themselves to be immune from the signals of the traffic police, and dart under an arm stretched out to bar their path or veer suddenly from the left to the right side of the road only a few feet in front of a swiftly moving automobile. Pedestrians, too, pay no attention to where any one else or even themselves may be going, but they do not constitute as great a menace as bicycles, because of the slower pace at which they proceed."

Who Will Contribute?

IN commenting on Mr. Morganthau's warning to the Filipinos that if they get from under the wing of the United States they would fall under the control of Japan or Great Britain, the "Nation" asks why the answer is not neutralization of the islands after the manner of Switzerland. Of course that would mean that the Filipinos would have to acquire a set of Alps. So we ask in turn why the "Nation" should not go further. There are no suckers like the sophisticated. Let the "Nation" start an "Alps-for-the-Philippines" fund.

Luther Burbank

IF a poll to decide the best-liked Americans were imaginable, it is more than possible that the highest honors would fall, not to eminent statesmen or financiers, but to men like Thomas Edison and Luther Burbank, and that not so much because of the marvels they have wrought as because of their infinite patience in seeking knowledge and the general benefit therefrom.

Luther Burbank himself, it has been

said since his death on April 11 at his beautiful California home at Santa Rosa, always declared that his success was due to no wizardry, but to hard, unceasing observation and selection, as when he raised a million gladiolus blossoms in order to get a particular variety. Experiments he never counted until results were obtained. "Often," he wrote, "I have produced a million plant specimens to find one or two superlatively good—and then destroyed all the inferior specimens." Naturally, his belief in selective survival appeared to him applicable to higher things than plant life, and he held that "we must look for survival only in the spirit of the good we have done in passing through life."

Luther Burbank's scientific plant breeding was productive of more than strange or beautiful novelties. The spineless cactus, the new forms of fruit, the rapid growing tree forms, the Burbank potato (said to have exerted a greater influence upon the food supply of humanity than any other single food plant), are instances. But who shall say that his additions of new varieties and new colors to the floral world are not as truly a blessing to humanity as the more utilitarian wonders?

The great horticulturist and cross-breeder of species lived a life of hard work—fourteen hours a day, it is reported—but it was work he loved.

Let the Trees Give Thanks!

THIS is a time for thinking of forests—not merely because the buds are bursting and the smell of spring is upon the woods, a time for thinking of getting into the forest by highroad or trail, but a time for thinking soberly of the future of the forests themselves. For this is American Forest Week, so designated by the President and the Governors, so brought to the attention of the people by the Forest Service, the American Tree Association, numerous agencies, National, regional, State-wide, local. It is a season of re-dedication to the service of making permanent the forests and the timber supplies that are drawn from them. It may very well be, also, a season of thanksgiving for the blessings that within the year have been vouchsafed to our trees young and old, the timber supply of to-day and

of to-morrow and of to-morrows more remote.

The forests of America are safer than they were a year ago. The sense of guardianship over them, official and unofficial, has become both deeper and broader. Apathy, bred of a sense of security, has in considerable measure disappeared.

The manner of preparation for Forest Week is the most immediate and apparent proof of that fact. The National agencies are no less active than they have been before, but they are supported and strengthened by State committees, made up of unofficial persons, and their arms reach down to the cities and to the local communities. Here is a substantial and intelligent beginning, at least, of a forest policy, not alone of National Forests, but of State forests, of municipal forests, of forests on lands privately owned, even down to the farmer's wood lot, and all of them fostered and protected in such way as to insure, as nearly as may be, the bringing up of young trees in the way of good tree citizenship.

Perhaps we may be permitted to say that the United States Forest Service, necessarily the chief agency in shaping forest policies now and in the future, is a better guardian than it has been before, good as it has always been. In the early months of last year we pointed out the fact that the Forest Service had grown, largely because of a waning of active public interest in Conservation, inclined to lay undue emphasis on some non-essentials to the injury of some essentials. If, in that pointing out, we spoke at times with some seeming asperity, it was the harshness not of an enemy but of a crabbed uncle determined to tell the truth, not so much that the devil might be shamed as that the feet of those in whom we were interested might be brought back from straying into strange paths.

The Outlook is gratified that it was able to say as a friend of Conservation some things that inevitably must have been said later by enemies, and it is still more gratified that the Forest Service, though it may have been quickened at the moment, was open-minded enough to accept those things in the spirit in which they were said and to make constructive use of them. In the most recent report of the Forester there is evidence of a willingness to accept friendly criticism

and to act upon it. The latest annual report differs agreeably from the reports of the few years preceding. What seemed like a tone of self-complacency is gone. In its stead there has come the air of the steward who, having done his best, is anxious to make the best possible accounting of his trust.

This latest report of the Forester does not, it is true, make such an accounting of expenditures as we said should be made—an accounting comparable to that which the Corn Exchange Bank makes to its stockholders and depositors. The Forest Service cannot, in fact, make such an accounting. The possibility of such a thing is precluded by the complicated and unsystematic manner in which Congress makes appropriations. But there is such an accounting as will enable an interested person of intelligence to ascertain something of the way the money was spent and for what.

A thing is now apparent which could not even be guessed from the previous report—that the money spent for the building of expensive roads through the National Forests is not Forest Service money at all, but Bureau of Public Roads money. The fact is clear that most of the roads traversing the Forests do not differ, except in the particular of location, from other Federal aid roads.

The Forest Service no longer speaks of recreation as a major purpose of the National Forests. Recreational use of the Forests has not been abandoned, and, of course, never should be. But the Forest Service now speaks frankly of recreation as an incidental use, as a valuable by-product of forestry as such. We do not now believe, and never have believed, that competent foresters ever actually regarded recreation as a major function of forestry. To call it such for the sake of the popular appeal was never necessary, and, fortunately, it is now recognized as unnecessary.

On the whole, the latest report of the Forester is one in which friends of Conservation may have genuine pleasure. We reserve the right of thinking that it may still be improved, and we may point out from time to time some particulars in which improvement appears possible from our layman's view-point. But we wish to utilize this occasion, when the people of the country are thinking of forests, for expressing gratification with improvements already made.

A Sure Road to Fame Only Millionaires Need Apply

IN the four corners of the earth men are busy with picks and shovels unearthing the buried history of the past. Some of the ancients were kind enough to mark the repositories of their records with huge pyramids. Most of them were thoughtful enough to do their building with stone and their writings on less perishable substances than wood pulp. From our point of view, it is fortunate that these ancient peoples believed that they could carry into the hereafter some of the material things of this life, for in their tombs they buried much that brought joy to them on this earth.

When they died, their remains were hid, not from fear of future archaeologists, but from fear of the common or garden variety of grave despoilers. Even though the science of archaeology was not yet born, they departed from life leaving that science heavily in their debt.

All of which makes us wonder what we are doing for the archaeologists of five thousand and ten thousand years hence. Our graves are noncommittal affairs. Our buildings are more or less temporary in character, and even when they are solidly built the real estate promoter too frequently gathers them in before time has had a chance to lay a finger upon them.

Doubtless the printing-press, which so readily preserves by a process of transmigration of souls from book to book the great thoughts of the past, will preserve for our descendants much of the really essential records of our time—provided, of course, that civilization is not wiped out by any world-wide cataclysm. Think, however, how difficult it is for us to reconstruct in all its details the daily life of those who lived even seventy-five or one hundred years ago. The common utensils of life a century ago have already become museum material and are beckoned hither and yon at the call of the highest bidder. For a few centuries the best of these specimen pieces may endure, and then fire, storm, and disaster, changes of taste, and perhaps even of civilization, may remove them from the earth.

During the last hundred years the civilization of the white races has changed more than at any time in the preceding two thousand years. There seems to be no sign that this change has any more than begun. In the sweeping

What Are You Proudest of in Our Civilization?

WHAT would you choose to preserve for those who will view us as we view the ancient Egyptians? Fill out in the spaces below a list of the ten objects you would select for the museum of modern antiquities described in the editorial on this page.

We want to find out what Americans consider to be the most significant material achievements of this generation. Arrange your list in what you consider to be the order of importance—and mail it to the Editors of The Outlook, 120 East 16th Street, New York City.

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currents of the succeeding centuries, what will become of the commonplace things of to-day? What meat are we providing for future archaeologists to grow great on?

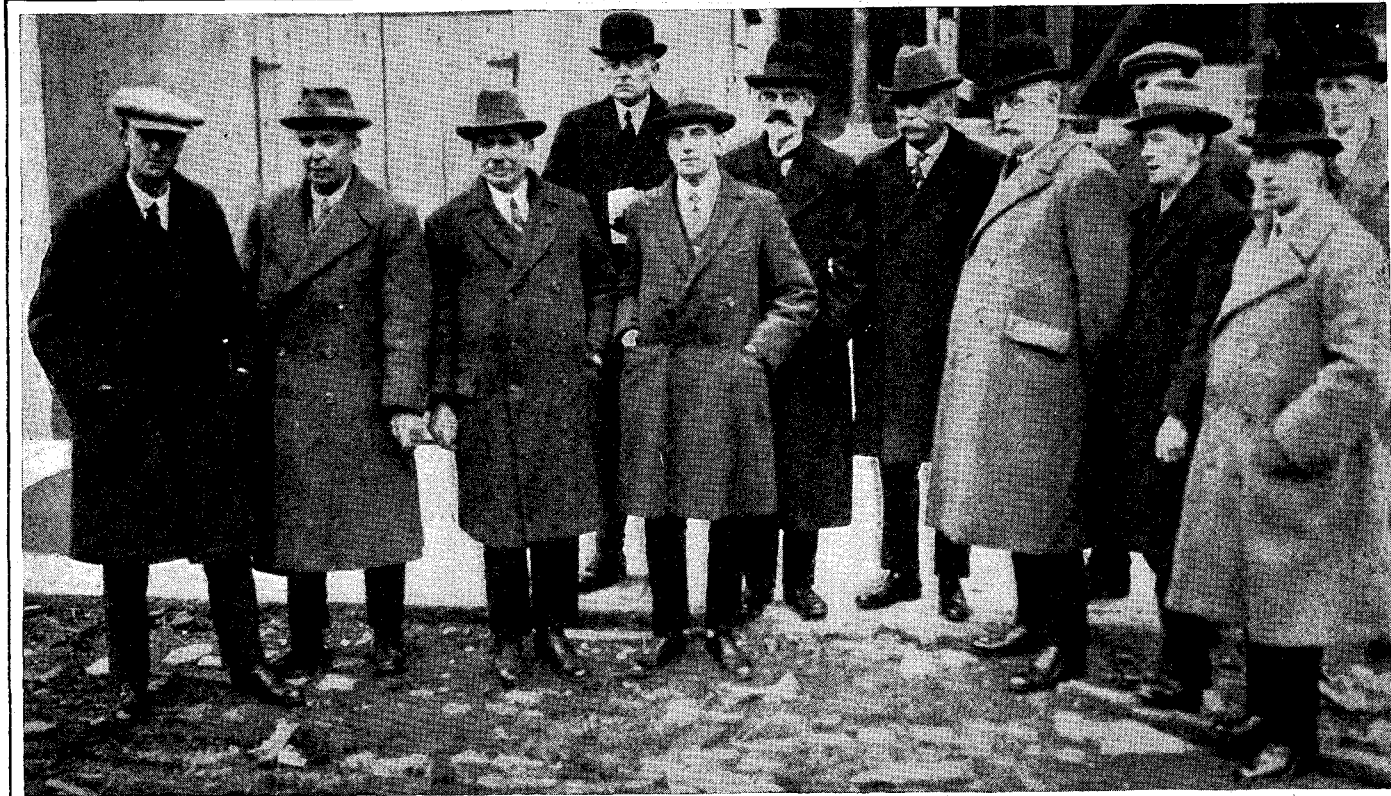
Since we no longer bury our household things with our dead, why not create a museum of modern antiquities? We might hollow out the bowels of some mountain and in chambers lined with lead and filled with inert gases lay away the playthings, the gewgaws, the weapons, and the records of our brief hour on earth. In such a museum each century could hide for five thousand years models of its homes, of its ships, its airplanes, and its motor cars. Since we pride ourselves on our plumbing and our sanitation, such a museum might have a hall devoted to the latest creations in brass and tile. Selected by competent bodies of experts, each art and each effort would be immortally preserved until some future civilization found it worth while to burrow through tons of granite and concrete to unearth the buried treasures of to-day.

Is the thought a wild one? Is it too wild to tickle the imagination of some multimillionaire with an ear open for the plaudits of posterity? If such a multimillionaire could be found to endow such a museum in his will, would the courts hold that document invalid because of the mental incompetence of the testator?

If his will escaped the onslaught of lawyers and hungry relatives, we can be certain that some day the name of such a benefactor would rank with the kings of Egypt and the rulers of Babylon. The idea is not patented. It is free to any man with cash enough to put it into effect.

Britain Studies America

AN American who had spent some years in Europe called on us at The Outlook office as he was finishing a visit to this country and told us he was going back to Europe, glad to leave his native country behind him. When he was asked for his reason, he gave it in one word, "Waste." He said that the waste that he had been seeing all about him had rasped his nerves. On his visit he had seen people throwing away things that in Europe people would feel bound to save. He saw machinery cast aside and rusted. He saw still usable buildings torn down to make room for new structures. He was so distressed



Wide World

British Labor delegates engaged in a survey of American prosperity. Their visit is financed by the London "Daily Mail." Here they are pictured at the plant of the New York Edison Company. The vice-president of the company is in the group. Can you pick him out?

by the sight of the waste that he wanted to get back where people were frugal.

Yes, we replied, here we have an abundance of things, and we are ready to throw them aside to save people; while in Europe they have an abundance of people and are ready to wear them out for the sake of saving things.

This in substance is what two groups of British visitors to America, come to study American methods in industry, have discovered.

Several months ago two young British engineers, Bertram Austin and W. Francis Lloyd, made an investigation of some of the leading industrial plants of this country as well as banks and other institutions relating to industry. They wanted to discover, if they could, the reason for America's prosperity. On their return they published a number of articles and a book entitled "The Secret of High Wages." What to many will seem to be the most startling discovery they made is that American prosperity is due, not to the abundance of her natural resources, but to the scarcity of labor. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that it is due to the treatment of labor as if it were a scarce and precious thing.

Of course America's resources are abundant; but, as these two observers

said in an interview, so is Britain's, for the British Empire "produces nearly two-thirds of the world's wool and rubber, and nearly three-fourths of its tea and gold, and practically all its jute." These two British engineers have concluded that American industrial leaders have adopted a deliberate policy of high wages with the corresponding policy of using the best tools. (It is almost an axiom that where wages are highest tools are the best.) They discovered, too, that high wages do not necessarily mean a high level of prices. In an article in the London "Review of Reviews," reprinted in part in the "Living Age," they give other reasons, including such as the "free exchange of ideas between competing firms," "rapidity of turnover," "promotion by merit."

The other group visiting this country consists of men chosen by British trade unions. They have come here with a view to finding out for themselves why American workmen are well paid while British workmen get low wages and to a large extent are out of work. And they apparently have discovered very much what the engineers discovered before them. High wages come because American industrial leaders have adopted a policy of high production with low overhead costs.

And what has impressed these British workmen perhaps most of all is that these high wages have increased the buying power of the people, and thus have increased the demand for the things that industry produces. With high wages and low cost, industry here in America is building up itself by developing its home market. One of the visiting workmen points out that this fact of itself has a suggestion for Britain. "America," he notes, "has a home market, I understand, that consumes eighty-eight per cent of all she produces. But England and Scotland have scarcely any home markets at all, and so the increased buying power of the average British workingman would probably mean better trade for Germany."

This fact has set some of these British observers to thinking about a protective tariff. That will create consternation in the hearts of those Americans who have for years been playing with the idea of free trade for this country. Of course it will horrify many in England.

The British engineers meet this situation by pointing out that, while America has a fine home market, Americans know little about marketing their goods abroad and could not compete with Great Britain in developing a foreign market.

In all this there is a lesson for Ameri-

can manufacturers who have not yet seen as clearly and ventured as courageously as the leaders among them. Those who

think of labor cost in the terms of high wages, and who therefore want to keep wages down, are following the British ex-

ample. The best British testimony is that it does not work, and that American leadership has shown a better way.

Liquid Delusions

Two members of The Outlook staff travel different routes, and arrive at approximately the same goal

Whisky and Peanuts

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THE Senate hearings on prohibition at Washington are rapidly developing into a kind of intellectual Donnybrook Fair. Everybody seems to be assailing everybody else. One can scarcely pick up a newspaper nowadays without finding the verb "assail" in the headlines. In a single issue of the New York "Times," which lies before me as I write, I find the following: "Labor Leaders Again Assail Dry Law as a Menace to Liberty and Breeder of Crime;" "Caraway Bitterly Assails Coolidge;" "Corporation Counsel Busch Assails Volstead Act." Counselor Busch, it should be added, is of Chicago, and, presumably, is unrelated—except, perhaps, in sentiment—to the well-known family of the same name in St. Louis. On the same page of the "Times" it is announced that Dr. Parkhurst assails the dry law, and Vice-President Woll, of the American Federation of Labor, assails the definition of an intoxicant as a beverage that contains more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol. Dr. Butler, of Columbia University, in a letter made public in this particular issue of the "Times" by the "World War Veterans Light Wines and Beer League," in one breath assails the saloon and in another the restriction of the personal and civil rights of citizens to drink what and where they please. It is all very confusing. While not wholly edifying, the discussion has elements of entertainment in it and inclines a simple-minded person like myself to climb to the top of the fence and cry, "Go it, dog! go it, b'ar!"

When moral, intellectual, and industrial leaders like Dr. Parkhurst, President Butler, and Vice-President Woll offer such conflicting and indefinite suggestions as they do, one wonders whether the policy advocated by the late Henry George is not, after all, the simplest and most effective. During one of his political campaigns, when the liquor question was an acute issue, he proposed, as a logical sequence of his free-trade theo-

ries, that intoxicating liquors should be produced and sold as freely as peanuts. We should thus, he argued, do away with the political corruption which is inevitably connected with the taxing or licensing of the liquor traffic, and we could do away with the social corruption by promptly arresting and severely punishing persons who, by getting drunk, abuse their civil and personal right to buy intoxicants.

But I am afraid that Henry George's peanut millennium would be more difficult to achieve than even bone-dry prohibition, for everybody, it appears, is in favor of some kind of governmental regulation. When I say everybody, I include the liquor dealers themselves. They want the special privileges that come from Government regulation. This is proved by the fact that it was the liquor dealers, and not the teetotalers, who put the one-half of one per cent restriction into the Volstead Act. That is to say, when liquor was sold under Government license the brewers succeeded, by methods which make the chicanery of the Anti-Saloon League look like the work of a lot of greenhorns, in getting all beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol defined as alcoholic, and therefore subject to the internal revenue and licensing laws. This was to destroy competition by purveyors of so-called "soft drinks." The liquor dealers' whining, now that they are hoist by their own petard, does not, I confess, move me to tears.

Nor does Dr. Parkhurst's Biblical argument impress me profoundly. He says:

The temperate use of spirits or liquor of any kind is an individual right justified by individual conscience, by old-time usage, by the Bible. Four times the use of liquor finds its justification in the Old Testament, and once in the New Testament it is made obligatory.

This, to employ the phraseology of the disrespectful flapper, is "old stuff."

Polygamy and slavery are justified by the Old Testament, and we have prohibited both. Professor S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph—who was a very pious gentleman, so pious that he would not hold a conference on Sunday with the Frenchman Daguerre about their jointly discovered art of photography—denounced Lincoln and the Civil War exactly on the ground which Dr. Parkhurst takes with regard to prohibition. Here is Professor Morse's argument:

My creed on the subject of slavery is short. Slavery *per se* is not sin. It is a social condition ordained from the beginning of the world for the wisest purposes, benevolent and disciplinary, by Divine Wisdom. The mere holding of slaves, therefore, is a condition having *per se* nothing of moral character in it, any more than the being a parent, or employer, or ruler, but is moral or immoral as the duties of the relation of master, parent, employer, or ruler are rightly used or abused. The subject in a national view belongs not, therefore, to the department of Morals, and is transferred to that of Politics to be politically regulated.

Now there's logic for you. Somebody ought to lay it before the Senate Committee. The trouble with prohibition is that it has put the liquor question in the department of Morals, whereas it ought to be kept in the department of Politics, where it has been so successfully handled for a couple of centuries.

But just as it begins to look as if dear old Professor Morse had provided a solution of the problem the annoying thought comes to mind that Americans tried to regulate slavery politically for nearly a hundred years, and finally were forced to the conviction that prohibition was the only way to deal with it. Can it be possible that we are facing the same crisis with regard to the liquor traffic?

My mind works rather slowly, I admit, but it sometimes seems to me that the light wine and beer modificationists come out of the same door they went in at in their struggle to promote law and order by the method of selling mild intoxicants. Dr. Butler wants the saloons abolished. Where, then, are we poor printers and editors going to buy

our light wines and beer? Can it be that what Dr. Butler wants is really prohibition, after all—not prohibition of alcohol, but of any comfortable place in which it may be drunk in a companionable fashion? Vice-President Woll asserts that “regulation, not prohibition, is the proper method of approach,” and then in the next sentence urges an amendment of “the Volstead Law so that a beverage containing not more than 2.75 per cent alcohol per volume shall not be held to be an intoxicant.” That is to say, his method of regulation consists in prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages of a greater strength than 2.75. Now what is a poor man to do who wants, with Dr. Butler, to see “the personal and civil rights of citizens preserved and protected,” including his own right to determine the amount of alcohol that he may drink with pleasure and impunity? If he follows Dr. Butler and Mr. Woll in the cheerful hope that he is going to escape the puritanical injustice of prohibition, he does not take two steps with them before he finds that he has plunged into the middle of prohibition again. His only satisfaction in following their leadership appears to be that his drinking will be under the supervision of Regulation Enforcement Agents instead of Prohibition Enforcement Agents—not a very tangible reward for his pains.

It amuses me sometimes to hear some of my friends deplore the vanishing of the good old days before prohibition, when it was possible for a man of taste and of a delicate palate to get “pure wines and liquors.” Their memory is short. The quest was always a difficult one, even in England and on the Continent. I remember a cartoon in “Punch”—by Du Maurier, I think—which portrayed a London club man appearing with a blue ribbon in his buttonhole. “What!” exclaimed his astonished friend. “Have you turned teetotaler!” “Sh-h!” was the reply. “I’m dining with Jones to-night, and his wines are execrable!” Two experiences of my own, occurring about the time this cartoon appeared, come to my mind and are, perhaps, apropos. One was in Italy. I was dining at a restaurant in Florence with an Italian friend of mine, a charming and high-born gentleman who knew what’s what. I asked him how I could tell a good brand of Chianti. “It is very simple,” he answered. “Let a drop fall on the tablecloth. If the stain is of a uniform color, the brand is good. If the spot is dark in the center and is surrounded by a ring of a lighter tint of red, the brand is adulterated.” So much for the happy land of the vine and wine-press.

On the same European trip I dined

with a Scotch friend at a well-appointed golf club in the Highlands. I noticed that he ordered Irish whisky. “How is it,” I asked, “that you, a Scotchman, choose the product of an Irish still?” “Don’t you know?” he answered. “We drink Scotch until all the good, ripe, aged-in-the-wood whisky is exhausted and the distillers begin to palm off raw stuff on us. Then we switch to Irish, which in the meantime has been mellowing. We drink that until the Irish distillers begin to give us their raw product, and then go back to Scotch, which in the meantime has had a chance to ripen a little.” I came back to this country and found at a club in Richmond that my host recommended a special “corn liquor” from the mountains. It was “moonshine,” to be sure, and hence illegal, but it was pure, which was more than my host thought could be said of most of the whisky from the legalized, commercial distilleries. I confess it was also palatable. Such were the difficulties

and trials of the connoisseur even when he was a freeman, unenslaved by prohibition.

Anybody who shares Mr. Woll’s comfortable notion that regulation can make the liquor trade respectable and beneficent will have his eyes opened if he will read an entertaining essay by the Right Honorable Augustine Birrell in which he reviews the legal history of the whisky traffic in England from 1730 to 1893. Birrell is not a Puritan; I do not know that he is even a teetotaler. But he is an accomplished lawyer; he knows the history of liquor legislation; he is familiar with the record of indictments and convictions of the prisoner at the bar—or, rather, it might be said, the bar-keeping prisoner; and the conclusion of his presentment, always good-tempered and often witty, is worth recording. “From first to last it [the liquor traffic] has been a suspected trade, which has only been tolerated for the purposes of taxation.”

Soup and Wine

By DON C. SEITZ

THE persuasives who seek to palliate prohibition by advocating the sale of beer and light wines do not know the American people. “Hard stuff” is a concomitant with this democracy. The taste dates back to Scotch ancestry, when whisky had to be the beverage of the poor, because it was cheap and easily produced. Wine was the tippie of the rich and the aristocratic, and as such came to be looked down upon by the common people. This idea reached and pervaded America. Here wine was indeed an aristocrat, gracing the tables of rich merchants in Boston, Salem, Newport, New York, Charleston, and Savannah, where port and Madeira ruled, with a smack of sherry.

Kings, queens, dukes, and lords drank wine. We were democrats, and would have none of it. Expensive efforts were made to produce the juice of the grape in America, all of which failed, not so much from lack of quality as from lack of custom. Nicholas Longworth, grandfather of the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, sunk half a million dollars amid the hills around Cincinnati in a vain endeavor to make wine a successful output. Connoisseurs would not drink it for alleged lack of “bouquet,” and the common folks would not touch it. They knew nothing about bouquet, but they were not going to ape the aristocrats of America or the Lords of Europe. Not much.

Mr. Longworth produced an admirable

vintage, the catawba, which survived until the Eighteenth Amendment. It was a wholesome, hearty wine, but never commanded much sale, though the vineyards of Lake Keuka, in New York State, turned out an excellent quality. People didn’t want wine. It was not so much a question of “kick” as of social aversion. I know, when a very small boy out in Attica, Ohio, the neighbors side-stepped Henry Ernest, our most affluent citizen, because it was whispered that he drank wine at his meals. Indeed, one or two callers at his house (on business) reported that they had seen a decanter of the kingly stuff on his sideboard. (The only one in town; it was also something of an affront.) Besides this, his wife came from Virginia and was considered to put on airs. “Champagne” was so foreign a word that I got to the head of the line, though the smallest of the pupils, by being alone able to spell it. The village trader who made the perilous journey to New York once a year was usually under suspicion of tending towards aristocracy just because he spent a week in the city. Incidentally six stout barrels with “Old Monongahela” burned in their heads always ornamented the sidewalk in front of our single saloon, where the bartender mixed old-fashioned cocktails by pouring them like rainbows from glass to glass over his head. Wine, as a popular beverage, was and remains taboo in the U. S. A.

By a curious antithesis, soup was also

among the forbidden articles of popular consumption. While wine was the tipple of the rich and great, soup was "poor folks' food." "Soup-eaters" they contemptuously termed the thrifty German farm-hands—who, in time, owned most of the farms of those who so despised them.

Beer was in the same class with soup. It was a foreign article, and therefore to be rejected; it was also popular with the poor Germans, and therefore continued

to be the poor man's refreshment and did much to keep him poor. The beer-shops persistently picked his pockets. In recent years, by pushing it as a "tonic" and a "food," the brewers gave their product some social standing. It was a mean sort of swill, however, compared with the real German article. Only one brewer, Lemp, of Cincinnati, succeeded in coming anywhere near the old country output.

From the standpoint of thrift and welfare, the pushing of beer to the front as a mitigant is absurd, and probably owes its origin to the brewers who still have great investments tied up in plants, for which "near beer" brings too small a return. Beer was bad for the kidneys, overloaded the stomach, and provoked much more thirst than it soothed. Surely no one will welcome the shops on every corner, smelling sourly of suds.

Something Besides the First of the Three R's

Teachers and Students Come Back at Don C. Seitz

THE teachers who have taken the trouble to write to *The Outlook* do not agree with Don C. Seitz as to what should—or, more strictly speaking, as to what should not—be taught in the public schools. That was to be expected. If they did agree with him, they would not be teaching the subjects that they are teaching. A single teacher, however, does agree with him, and that is more than can be said of the pupils who have been heard from. Not a single one of them agrees with him. That, too, was to be expected. Many pupils believe that whatever teacher does is right. Most of the others quite earnestly desire to "stand in" with teacher.

But, when these allowances have been made, the fact remains that enough ooze has been poured upon Mr. Seitz to tan any hide less thick than his own. And, to cap the climax, the letters have been turned over for digesting to a member of the staff who believes that Mr. Seitz is dead wrong in his conception of what the public schools should do for boys and girls.

"One thing at a time, and that done well," runs the old couplet from which Mr. Seitz took his title. In practice as in proverb the first clause amounts to little without the second. Applied to the teaching of reading, the second clause is the whole thing. For the fact is that children, instead of being taught reading mainly, as Mr. Seitz contends, should never be taught to read at all. That is, they never should know that they are being taught to read, or—but let us leave that on one side until the letters have been digested.

ON top of the pile, as I have aimlessly shuffled them, is one that comes from one of Mr. Seitz's numerous home States, Maine, and from the city of Bath. This teacher drives straight at the contention that ability to read is "the basis of all knowledge." If it were, she

says, "then children in their earliest years would necessarily become little morons, but, on the contrary, any normal child of five years has already gained an almost incredible number of ideas. . . . He has investigated for himself." She thinks that "no scheme could be better devised for causing children to loathe the sight of a book" than that of holding them down to printed symbols for several hours a day five days in a week.

The next letter comes from Galveston, Texas. The writer says that Mr. Seitz is deluding himself into the belief that he and others of his age are readers because they learned to be so at school. They became readers, she says, not because they were forced to learn "McGuffey's Readers" almost by heart, but "because outside distractions were few, because reading was the one diversion." She points out the fact that every child to-day has half a dozen reading books available to him in each grade. And she intimates, without saying so directly, that \$7.50 a year was a high price to pay for the sort of education that Mr. Seitz got.

A principal in Sioux City, Iowa, thinks that Mr. Seitz's opinion is based on meager and inaccurate data. "No very valid conclusions," she says, "can be drawn from statistics gathered in a town where only fifteen pupils have been added to the school population in the past seventy-five years." "Does Mr. Seitz seriously think," she asks, "that return to a course of training modeled on that of 1850 would keep children absorbed in even the choicest of literature while father manipulates the radio and mother plays bridge?" She can see no justification for harking back to primitive simplicity for the training of children who must spend their adult lives in surroundings many times over more complex. And she does not believe that children handle their text-books less carefully because they are free.

WELL, it is not my job to argue with the teachers whose letters I digest, and the less so seeing that I am opposed to Mr. Seitz's theory of education, anyhow, I being an educational heretic and he an educational reactionary. But I do remember the picture cards, bearing advertisements of Hoyte's German Cologne and a liberal scent (too liberal on a hot day) of the stuff itself that we used to keep in our books as we studied to prevent finger-marking them—thumb cards, we called them in Tennessee. I do not think we did it because of our own tenderness for the books. There was a measure of parental compulsion about it. Those books were to be handed down to Polly and Tom and Jane, and any others who might come along later. For, though my first-reader days were only as far back as the middle eighties, there was not a new set of books adopted every year or so.

And we did love our text-books well enough to be careful of them in those days—some of us and some of them. I remember my little sister's crying herself sick because her "Fourth Reader," with which she had finished, had been turned in as part payment on some new book. And I remember going to town with a fifty-cent piece in my pocket, and rummaging under the counter in the bookstore until I found her book. Most of our lead-pencils were rather hard in those days, and she had scratched the paper when she wrote her name, so that the bookseller's eraser could not rub it out. Otherwise, I could not have known the book—it was practically unsoiled—and she would have been still broken-hearted when I brought home the wrong one.

I think children were more careful of books when they regarded them as their own personal and permanent property. But, so long as the number of books used in the public schools is as great as now, they must be free books, I suppose. If

they were to be paid for, many children could not go to school.

THE one teacher thus far heard from who agrees with Mr. Seitz lives, and presumably teaches, at Fort Plain, New York. She thinks that he "hit the nail on the head" and exclaims, "If we only had more men like him!" She offers to wager—a thing not encouraged in the precept, however it may be in the practice of teachers—that "he never read such silly readers as are used to-day in our schools." She has used her own methods of teaching reading for twenty-three years, and "would not change even to suit the school district superintendent, whose hobby is phonetic reading." "He has done all in his power to discredit my work," she continues, "even calling me an old-fashioned teacher." She thinks that the people have almost completely lost control of their schools and that what is taught is not what parents would like to have taught. "If more women would stay home and tend to their duties there, instead of roaming over the country trying to tend to other people's business, thereby getting their names in the newspapers," she asserts, "all would be better." She does not directly propose a prohibition law against flivvers.

The only male teacher heard from, an instructor at East Orange, New Jersey, thinks that Mr. Seitz would have American education stand still while American democracy moves forward. He thinks Mr. Seitz does not understand that, because of the development of our civilization, "the center of gravity has been shifted from subject-matter to the child to be taught, and the school, in consequence, has largely changed from a place where children prepare for life to a place where children live life and thus prepare for civic and social efficiency in the National life of to-morrow." He gives the reasons for the faith that is in him concerning the teaching in the public schools of nature and agriculture, health and physical development, vocational and manual arts, home economics, music. And he informs Mr. Seitz that, despite all these things, sixty per cent of the time of the elementary school pupil is given to the study of the seven subjects approved in "One Thing at a Time."

IN that same town of East Orange the students of the high school studied Mr. Seitz's article and criticised him—not merely cats looking at a king or kittens at a prince, but kittens actually presuming to look at a king. One of them says: "The trouble with Mr. Seitz is that he is too narrow in his view of education, and too extreme. Had it not been for the public schools, no apprecia-

tion of music could have come into my experience, for my people are too poor to pay for this sort of training. And I have a longing to go on in music." Mr. Seitz is partly right, this student concludes, but "misses appreciation of the better and more helpful side of education."

A boy thinks that Mr. Seitz would turn boys out into the world as citizens without any knowledge of government, and another one asks, "Is not education supposed to fit the child to understand the world into which he is born?"

A girl, after roundly condemning what Mr. Seitz said, regrets what he left unsaid. "If he criticised our schools," she says, "on the basis of how subjects are taught rather than on what is taught, he would be offering a more constructive suggestion."

My personal opinion is that this high school girl gets more nearly at the heart of the thing than did either Mr. Seitz or the teachers who criticise him.

Another girl says that Mr. Seitz is "correct in what he says about pupil inefficiency in reading." But, she continues, "this does not mean that I should care to have my little six-year-old sister taught reading only, for I know that it would become extremely monotonous and unendurable for her."

Still another girl emphasizes the importance of teaching cooking, sewing, art work, and the like, and says: "I should be glad to see The Outlook print an editorial in which it would express its belief on the vital question that Mr. Seitz has raised."

A girl says: "I would hate to enter a school as a student under the control of Mr. Seitz. It would be too monotonous, too uninteresting, without mental diversion or relaxation. I venture he would flunk out as an educator."

But, of course, he would not. His theory of education is right—for him. It would be right for the schools if all teachers were like him. If he had been a teacher, he would have had kinship with that divinely inspired little group of the elder day who could impart a liberal education to boys and girls with no textbook except Webster's Blue-Backed Speller. Put Seitz in a schoolroom, limit the curriculum to the three R's, and still the pupils will be instructed in and will think constructively about more subjects than are taught in the public schools to-day. But there are not many teachers of that kind. There never were. It would take more of an optimist than I am to believe that there ever will be. Still, we must go on trying to approximate that kind of teaching, and the nearer we approach it, the less important does prescribed subject-matter become. The how rather than the what of teach-

ing—as the East Orange girl said clearly and as some of the others intimated—is and always will be the important thing. Little Willie's digestion is capable of taking care of all that can be fed to him, provided only that it is properly prepared and properly served.

EDUCATIONALLY speaking, I am a great deal more old-fashioned than Mr. Seitz. He is only about as old-fashioned as the "old field school" teacher of our pioneer days. I am as old-fashioned as Comenius, almost as old-fashioned as Aristotle. He would limit the number of subjects taught in the public schools to seven. I would limit it to one—the interest of the child in the things about him.

And I am an experienced teacher. I taught one little girl to read. She never knew that she was learning to read. She was interested in picture books, and she thought that she was simply learning to see the pictures more completely—as completely as I saw them.

After the schools had had her for seven or eight years, I took her back and carried her through the equivalent of a college course. We were not Mark Hopkins and a boy, and we had no log to sit on, but we were a sort of university just the same. When her interest extended to the stars and to the intricacies of statecraft and other obscure or faraway things, the staff of the Naval Observatory and the State Department and other learned specialists became my assistants. They did not drill their learning into her bright little head. She grabbed it from them in chunks. I could no longer keep up with her interests, but I could continue to direct them where they might be satisfied. And her mental digestion was equal to anything. It was not possible to feed her more than she could hold. She might just as well have had years earlier most of what she got then.

Henry Adams says something to the effect that after he had spent four years at Harvard he found that he could have learned just as much in four months. Much the same thing is true of most boys and girls in the public schools. We are not teaching too many subjects. The trouble is that we have not learned how to teach any of them right. But maybe we have made progress toward it.

Now, if The Outlook prints these views of the second most incorrigible member of its staff, it will practically be forced to publish an editorial setting forth its own views of education.

DIXON MERRITT.

THAT is enough for the present. We may continue this later. School is dismissed.

ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT.

Seattle's Woman Mayor

A Political Leader Who Knows the Ropes

By SHERMAN ROGERS

SEATTLE again takes the National spotlight with the election of Mrs. Bertha K. Landes over Mayor Edwin J. Brown. There is nothing new in the Northwestern metropolis arousing periodical National interest in its mayoralty elections and recalls.

When Hiram C. Gill, openly backed by the most vicious vice ring in Seattle and widely advertised by his famous corn-cob pipe, became candidate for Mayor of Seattle, fifteen years ago, he easily won in the city election. His political actions, however, became too flagrant. The referendum and recall were brought into play, and Hi Gill was ignominiously voted out of office.

His successors fared fairly well for two terms, when Gill again appeared before the electorate with his famous plea: "I know every vice haunt in Seattle; I know every vice leader; I want to wipe off the stain on my family name; I want the men and women of Seattle to give my wife and children another chance. I promise to wipe vice from the highways and byways of Seattle as it has never been done before." The good women of Seattle reached for their handkerchiefs with their left hand and with their right they voted Mr. Gill back into office. For two years Seattle boiled politically, charging the "corn-cob" Mayor with having failed to prosecute vice or attempting to do so.

All elements of Seattle desiring a clean slate united behind Ole Hanson in 1918, with favorable results. Mayor Hanson a short time later became a National figure by his militant stand against the radical element during the Seattle general strike. Four years of peace and progress ensued during the single terms of Mayor Hanson and Hugh C. Caldwell, upstanding Seattle citizens.

IF the people of Seattle desired excitement, they got it in the next two elections. Dr. Edwin J. Brown, a Nationally advertised dentist, sought the highest position Seattle could give a citizen. He was opposed in both appeals to the polls by prominent Seattleites. In his first attempt no one gave him an outside chance. Every Seattle newspaper was against him. Despite this fact, he walked off with the election. He became a storm center in Northwestern politics. There was no question about who was

boss at the City Hall. Mayor Brown seldom sought advice from his friends and never gave quarter to his enemies. But vice still remained. Charges flew thick and fast. Despite the criticism, Mayor Brown seemed to be solidly entrenched so far as Washingtonian Democracy was concerned, and it was freely predicted that he was headed for the United States Senate.

So far as the men of Seattle were concerned, Brown was boss. Politically, he had whipped soundly the best men Seattle could put forth.

However, the best of planners sometimes overlook small things that later result in big upheavals. Mayor Brown was elected as "Queen City" delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Madison Square Garden. This was a golden opportunity for the Mayor's political ambition. He hurried to New York with the Washington delegation, and then the fireworks started.

The Mayor, securely seated in the sweltering delegate section of Madison Square Garden, was handed a telegram. He couldn't have displayed more instantaneous action if he had grasped hold of a bolt of lightning. The Mayor moved, and moved rapidly. Safely outside the building, the cause of Mayor Brown's anxiety became manifest when he displayed a telegram from Seattle. A woman had dared to defy him!

MRS. BERTHA K. LANDES, President of the Seattle Council, and Acting Mayor during the Executive's absence outside the State, had peremptorily discharged Mayor Brown's police head, Chief Severyns, and placed Claude Bannick at the head of Seattle's police force. Political treason, certainly. So far as the Mayor was concerned, it was treason. But what could he do three thousand miles away? He did the first thing possible. He sought the fastest train traveling toward the Pacific coast, and boarded it in high dudgeon.

In the meantime Seattle was boiling. The open-town advocates were highly excited. Those who desired a clean town were exultant.

The Eastern press immediately desired a line-up on the woman who had started the trouble. They found that Mrs. Landes was a native of New England. She had moved West in 1895, where her hus-

band became a professor in the University of Washington. Mrs. Landes, a mother, and a very proud one, became active in civic affairs. She became interested in women's clubs and quickly became a recognized leader of women's activities in the "Queen City" of Puget Sound. She is fifty-eight years old.

She became very popular in the University district. The University district wanted an upstanding Councilman to represent them at the City Hall. They didn't get the Councilman, but they did elect a Councilwoman. Mrs. Landes secured the office by a fair margin. She was re-elected two years later by the largest majority ever given a Councilmanic candidate in Seattle. Not only was she on the Council securely, but she became President of that body, and as President she had the power of taking the Mayor's office to wield the Mayor's ax in his Honor's absence—which she did vigorously.

CLAUDE BANNICK'S reign was short-lived. The Mayor returned as fast as steam could carry him, and returned wrathfully, and his first act on reaching the City Hall was to reappoint his former Chief of Police. When he did so, he signed his political death warrant. From that moment all opposing elements of Seattle combined solidly to place Mrs. Landes in the City Hall. Mayor Brown fought strenuously. He felt certain of success. His political machine was well constructed and well oiled. Mrs. Landes espoused a commission form of government, and Mayor Brown opposed it. When the ballots were counted, Mrs. Landes was elected with the largest plurality ever given a Seattle Mayor. By that same plurality the commission form of government, espoused by Mrs. Landes, was defeated, demonstrating her personal popularity beyond a question.

Seattle is jubilant. It discounts the experiences of other sections of the country with women in high public office, pointing out that Mrs. Landes has had years of civic experience, is well schooled in political affairs, and is a natural born leader. She is thoroughly familiar with every phase of Seattle's political government. Seattle expects vigorous law enforcement from the City Hall; and there seems little doubt at this writing that it will get it.

Rowing, the Real Team Sport

By HERBERT REED

MORRIS K. MORRIS, not so long ago holder of the Diamond Sculls, one of the world's great rowing trophies, stepped from the gangplank of a ship to make his home in this country. The Englishman is one of the greatest of all single scullers. He was met by a group of prominent American oarsmen, who welcomed him as a contender for single sculling honors with our best Americans—Hoover, Costello, and Garrett-Gilmore.

"Oh, no," said the Britisher, "I can't say that I shall do much sculling. You see, I want to get into a good club crew. You see, at home the greatest honor a man can have is to row in a good eight."

There it is. The fundamental desire of this great oarsman was to get on the water "with the team."

"Now I understand," said one of the American oarsmen, "the origin of 'Jolly Boating Weather.' A single sculler proceeding down-stream piping his lay would be something of a fiasco. It's a crew song."

All of which is true. The single sculler, great though he be, is the loneliest soul on the face of the waters, while an eight—any eight, good, bad, or indifferent—is a real house party, without any of the dissensions incident to many house parties. There is in an eight-oared crew a community of interest, a rhythm, a precision, an actual musical beat, to be found in no other sport. It lasts a lifetime. And the next thing to rowing in a crew is the making of one. That is why the wonderful old-timers like Jim Ten Eyck, Joe Wright, Jim Rice, the elder Glendon, Bill Haines, and the rest of them, and the younger men like Ed Stevens at Harvard, Charley Logg at Princeton, Ed Leader at Yale, and Rusty Callow at Washington are now glorying in the teaching of eight-oared crews, the building of the greatest team effort in sport.

This year will mark a continuation of the building of eight-oared crews in this country, the effort reaching a peak never before attained. Few perhaps realize that at such institutions as Yale, Harvard, Washington, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Syracuse, and others where the boating tradition is well established and the coaching is good the squads turned out for fall rowing and continued for a large part of the spring are far larger than the football squads, despite all the prestige that other famous team sport enjoys. And the year 1926 will see new heights



Wide World

Max Lufft

of club effort, largely due to the fine water program put on under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen in the course of the coming Philadelphia Sesquicentennial. Not that the singles, the pairs, and the fours will be neglected, but that the winning eight is the dearest possession of any real rowing club.

There was a sample last year of the dominance of the eight over all other boat-loads and the heights to which individuals could rise when the team spirit

of rowing was in the air. I refer now to the victory of the eight of the Penn A. C. in the Hanlan Memorial Cup race at St. Catharines, Ontario, beating the famous Argonauts and the University of Toronto. And the Canadians think no more of the Hanlan Memorial, a trophy that had remained across the border for twenty years, than they do of their two eyes. In that wonderful Penn A. C. crew, coached by Joe Wright, himself a famous Argonaut, sat the greatest collection of American single scullers ever boated over one keel.

I know of no other sport in which such a degree of team effort could have been obtained through the gathering together of eight individual stars, all with practically priceless reputations. If one adds that all present were of Irish descent, the marvel is all the more accented. It was no private war, this attack on Canadian rowing prestige.

That attack will be resumed this year, for the Canadians have promised to send to Philadelphia the winners of all their races in all classes at the Royal Canadian Henley. In the meantime there is a rapidly growing accession of college oarsmen to the club crews. The New York Athletic Club is putting together, as last season, an eight collegiate from bow to stern, stroked by Dow Walling, one of the best of the series of fine stroke oars turned out by the University of Washington at Seattle, and drawing for material on Yale, the Navy, and Cornell.

For many seasons the Schuylkill has been the chief gathering place of former college oarsmen, while the Union Boat Club of Boston has kept the New England collegians together. In Philadelphia the new Penn A. C. has naturally drawn upon the wealth of Pennsylvania men who were taught by Joe Wright, while other Pennsylvania graduates hook up with the Bachelors' Barge Club.

Yale men have sat from time to time in the shells of the Detroit Rowing Club, held to be the oldest in the United States, while men of Syracuse have been bulwarks of some of the great eights turned out at Duluth, where the Ten Eyck influence is strong indeed. Buffalo, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities are also picking up collegians, and it is safe to say that there are more college men rowing after graduation to-day than at any previous period in the history of the sport.

There are new problems confronting



International

Charley Logg

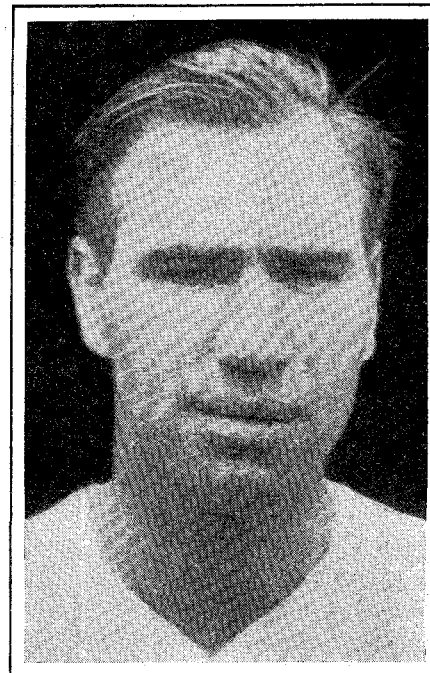
the college crews this year, for there has been a general shake-up in the various coaching systems—something that affects crew rowing even more than it does football. These problems do not appear particularly pressing when the men are on the machines, or even in the rowing tank, but they are instantly recognizable once the eights are on the water with a boat of their own to manage. Columbia is in charge of the two Glendons, father and son, this year; Fred Spuhn and Max Lufft, both from the University of Washington, have taken hold of the University of Pennsylvania eights; Bob Butler, also of Washington, is in charge at Annapolis; while Ed Stevens, from Oregon, continues at Harvard; Ed Leader, from Washington, at Yale; and Princeton is trying a new experiment with Charley Logg, of Washington, who was assistant to Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth last season.

The Glendons have always maintained that their stroke did not necessarily re-

quire the huge material usually found at Annapolis, and to some extent they have proved this through turning out some good medium-weight eights, but they have never been successful so far in building a good 150-pound eight. This has frequently been laid to lack of facilities, but the new venture at Columbia will throw light on this question. The Glendons use long oars and wide blades, and because of conditions at Annapolis are somewhat partial to rough water. They will find that commodity in the Hudson in the early season, and now and then later at Poughkeepsie. Columbia's early-season rowing is conducted under difficulties because of water conditions. It is rough on the Hudson, and the Harlem is full of driftwood. So it is difficult to get in the amount of mileage necessary to a four-mile race.

Washington is superbly situated for rowing, and has been taught the same style for many years. The men of Seattle are out on the water literally months ahead of any other crews, and it is on water that one learns how to row and packs away the mileage. So Washington is the favorite even at this writing, through natural advantages, veteran material, and continuity in coaching, shell building, and rigging. Next to be favored is Annapolis. But here there is a change in systems, not perhaps fundamental. Nevertheless there is something for oarsmen to forget as well as learn in the course of changing a system, and in a race the forgetting is difficult. That is one reason why a new coach is seldom asked to show a string of victories in his first season.

Philadelphia provides open water early, and here the Red and Blue has an advantage, offset to some extent by the shortness of the course, where it is difficult to pile up the mileage without taking numerous turns. Again there is the problem of forgetting—this time the forgetting of what is, in my opinion, one of



Wide World

Ed Leader

the best strokes taught in America. Last fall in a purely friendly race the Quakers beat Princeton (also learning a new stroke) some five lengths. The Red and Blue rowed about half the distance—the first half—in the Washington style, and finished in the Joe Wright style. Which means that they had not yet learned to forget when under fire.

In hardest case are the Northern and Eastern crews. Yale is out a little ahead of Harvard, as a rule, even though only on New Haven Harbor, and here, owing to the continued instruction of Leader, the problem is one of material only. Harvard has made steady progress under Stevens, and the brief session on Carnegie Lake as the guests of Princeton ought to make a world of difference in the preparation. It is a journey from live water to dead water and back again. On lake water it is possible for a coach to know almost exactly how fast his crew is, and the feeling of confidence when the eight returns to tidewater, with the con-



The men of the University of Washington are on the water months ahead of other crews



Wide World

Ed Stevens

sequent easier run on the shell, is another big asset.

Syracuse, under the veteran Ten Eyck, and Cornell, under Lueder, are usually last on the water, seldom getting really under way until the middle of April. These are the two ice-locked institutions. James A. Ten Eyck, dean of the American coaches and a famous sculler and waterman in his day, has done wonders in a situation that would have been heartbreaking to most men. He was the leader in putting his men into a tank for early rowing, and his plan has been copied nearly everywhere that rowing gets a late spring start. Win or lose, Ten Eyck's eights have always been famous for their watermanship, their clean blade work; and here too the problem is simply one of material. The stroke is as near perfection as ripe experience coupled with real coaching genius can make it.

Cornell is for another year in the hands of a theorist, whose chief distinction was that he rowed on Cornell's four-

mile record crew under the coaching of Charles E. Courtney, and also coached under Courtney. However, this was the Courtney of 1903, and there were many Courtneys in the life of that famous coach. Cornell's was a sorry record last year, and there seems to be little reason to expect anything better this year. Another failure will prove to Cornell men, perhaps, that the mere fact that a man rowed on a winning Courtney eight does not make him *per se* a winning rowing coach. There is seldom any trouble about material at Ithaca, because of the background of many years of rowing dominance.

Singles, pairs, and fours are the special province of the club oarsmen. Men in business through the day do not find it easy to gather in the evening as an eight. The eights will be plentiful, of course, but manned mostly by the younger men and the collegians. So, while the eight is the apotheosis of team rowing, there is plenty of emphasis on the other events. It is said with a considerable degree of truth that no man is a real waterman until he has sat a single scull. Ed Leader at Yale has encouraged single sculling as a means to the development of an eight. Rowing in an eight is a fairly simple matter after managing a slender and cranky single. Further, the single sculler who graduates to an eight is usually well equipped to row either port or starboard side. The matter of staying right side up, too, is off his mind.

There will be one change in regatta events this season that is significant. That is changing the two-mile Junior race at Poughkeepsie to three miles. This means that the Junior boat will rank very close to the Varsity in importance, and that the preparation for the two will be about the same. It will also bar the entry of fast, sprinting 150-pound eights, where the technique of the game is found in all its perfection, for



Wide World

Bob Butler

such crews cannot stand up for three miles with the big crews, and, since stamina and power are parts of the test, the three-mile distance is better suited to the Junior oarsmen.

Throughout May there will be college racing every week, and there will be also the usual standard regattas to give us a long and colorful season. There is less drudgery in the game, therefore, than ever before, for there is more chance for competition. But for any distance, from a half-mile up, the victory goes to supreme team-work, which is the abiding fascination of the eight-oared game. Hence the old Eton boating song with its gallant refrain of:

Swing, swing together,

With your body between your knees.

Hence also the United States Navy coxswain's command in the standard cutter: "Give way—together." Thus it is that many a big and rugged if also ragged eight swings to victory for no other reason than that it is together.



Wide World

Columbia crew on the Harlem River

An East Side American

The Autobiography of a Son of the City

By CHARLES STELZLE

VIII

Campaigning for Workingmen

WHEN Dr. S. Parkes Cadman in his introduction wrote that this autobiography "should be read by every priest, rabbi, preacher, employer, and employee throughout the Nation," he doubtless had this installment in mind. There is one preacher who will not find a certain anecdote in it very comfortable. Frankness is one trait that this son of New York learned in the tenements, the streets, and the factory.

SOCIALISM was growing very rapidly among workingmen during the days that I was pioneering in the Church and Labor Movement. At that time Victor Berger represented Milwaukee in the House of Representatives. I once asked him how it was that the Socialists in Milwaukee were so successful. He told me that there were hundreds of men, members of the Socialist Party, who were pledged to go out every Sunday morning to place Socialist literature under the front doors of the people living in the district for which they had become responsible. They were usually guided in the selection of the language of the pamphlets they should leave by the Sunday morning newspapers they found on the front porch. I have often wondered whether it would be possible to secure in any city in America an equal number of churchmen who would volunteer to get up at five o'clock in the morning for any purpose whatsoever in connection with the work of the Church, solely because they felt that the message of Christianity was a far more vital message than that contained in Socialism. I rather think that the task would be a hopeless one.

In Chicago I was approached by a printer who asked me to preside at a most unique baptismal service. This printer was the father of a six-months-old child. He told me that he and his wife had decided to dedicate their baby to the cause of labor in a public service. He said they had invited several labor leaders to give addresses and that he himself had prepared the entire order of service, with the obligation that he and his wife were to assume to bring up their child so that when he arrived at years of maturity he would be familiar with the labor problem in all of its aspects, and could intelligently and in a true Christian spirit go out into the world and fight the battles of labor. It was the purpose of this printer to inaugurate a

new religious custom among the trade unions of this country, and he hoped that the dedication of his tiny baby would be the beginning of a mighty movement for the consecration of little children to labor's cause, just as other mothers and fathers were dedicating their children to become ministers and missionaries.

Although I did not preside at this service, another minister was found who did so, and it was attended by about five hundred trade-unionists. Messages were read by some of the most prominent labor leaders in America. But nothing ever came of the attempt to enlist other parents similarly to consecrate their children. This leads me to say that workingmen, as a class, are extremely conservative in matters of religion.

Of course, I did not advocate Socialism, nor have I ever accepted it as an economic philosophy. But I had to face it frankly, and I wanted the preachers to understand that it was necessary for them to realize exactly what they were talking about when they criticised Socialism. I reminded them that it was an unfair criticism of Socialism which originally drove Karl Marx, the founder of modern Socialism, out of the Church.

It dawned on me one day that evidently those preachers who were opposed to social work knew nothing about what the poor in the city were facing. They usually prefaced their remarks by saying that they themselves had been poor, and sympathized with the unfortunate. But it developed that the poverty to which they referred had been experienced in a small town or on a farm, which was quite different from what I had gone through.

It was, and still is, extremely difficult to persuade the average workingman to go to a rich man's church. He simply did not feel at home there. He could not dress as well as others who attended, nor could he pay his fair share of the maintenance of the Church. What was

true of the workingman was still truer of the workingman's wife. On the cards distributed in a series of evangelistic meetings in one of the cities that I visited to those who desired to "lead a new life" or to become members of the Church there was a place for the name and the address and place of business. A workingman picking up one of these cards, said:

"They don't want just plain workingmen there. They just want men who have business places."

ONE of my most interesting experiences during this Church and Labor period was a meeting held in Scranton, Pennsylvania, at a very critical time in that anthracite-coal region. The coal operators had flatly refused for years to recognize the unions, and the unions had taxed their resources in a series of forced contests with the operators. The church where the meeting was held, under the pastorate of Dr. Joseph H. Odell, had within its membership men of National standing as coal operators and employers of labor. Among its trustees were T. H. Watkins, appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the famous Anthracite Strike Commission; E. L. Fuller, president of the International Salt Company; Henry Belin, Jr., president of the Du Pont Powder Company; T. J. Foster, the founder and president of the International Correspondence Schools; and T. E. Clarke, general superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company. There were also in the membership some miners, machinists, and molders.

I addressed the usual Sunday evening congregation. Invitations had been sent to representatives of the local unions and the district and National officers of labor organizations, who responded in generous numbers. I pointed out how religion is involved in the labor movement, and how the labor question in itself is fundamen-



Typical labor union meeting addressed by Mr. Stelzle

tally a moral and religious problem, emphasizing the obligation of both employers and workingmen not only toward the Church but toward each other.

Immediately afterward a "reception" was held in the basement of the church, at which refreshments were served. The two hundred men present took part in what a local newspaper characterized as "the most novel scene ever witnessed in this community." After a straight-out discussion by both sides, those prominent coal operators were shaking hands and eating and drinking with union officials whom they had fought for years, but had never met. T. E. Nicholls, the president of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers of America, and recently elected as a labor Representative in Congress, came into touch with the forces that had opposed his election most strongly and bitterly. Officers of the Molders' Union, at that time on strike, were found chatting with ironmasters and owners of foundries from which they had withdrawn their workers. Hugh Frayne, one of the most prominent organizers of the American Federation of Labor, was soon on the best of terms with the attorney representing the coal-carrying railroads which had been trying for years through the courts to break up the Mine Workers' Union. Men who had only cursed one another for years paid graceful compliments to one another. The ethical basis upon which both sides must rest their cases was disclosed in the discussion, and misunderstandings that had

been a chronic source of friction were explained away. Class distinctions were faced and discounted, and, what was best of all, the human element was kept constantly to the front, so that the mechanical arrangements of labor and capital seemed to fade, and the contestants regarded themselves as men dealing with men of like passions and similar prejudices.

It became quite clear to me that here was something which the Church could do without taking sides with either party in the controversy. It could serve as the great mediator between clashing elements in human society. For this must be remembered: In the labor situation both sides may be perfectly sincere and thoroughly Christian in their convictions. They usually disagree because they do not understand each other.

It was a very common experience to have ministers and laymen declare, sometimes with indignation and usually with a feeling of self-righteousness, that if there was an alienation between the Church and the workingman the workingman was at fault. I never argued this point, but insisted that the Church was established for faulty people, therefore the greater the fault of the workingman, the greater became the responsibility of the Church to win him and to help him. I was far more concerned about having the Church become interested in the workingman than I was about having the workingman become interested in the

Church. I felt that if the Church studied the newer movements among the masses and helped direct them with unselfishness and with a devotion to the right, it would win millions of those who were then outside the Church.

In order to familiarize ministers with the local labor problem I inaugurated the plan of the exchange of fraternal delegates between central labor bodies and ministerial associations. This not only gave the ministers an opportunity to know the workingmen, but it gave the workingmen a chance to know the preachers. At one time this plan was in operation in one hundred and fifty different cities. The fraternal delegate had no vote, and he was not responsible for the actions of the organization to which he was delegated. The office was one of courtesy, of friendliness, of a desire to know what the others were thinking and doing.

Almost invariably this plan met with instant approval both on the part of the ministers and of the workingmen.

At every session of the central labor body the ministerial delegate was called upon to report for his "local." This gave a wise preacher many an opportunity to create better impressions regarding the attitude of the Church toward workingmen; and frequently he served as counselor at critical periods in the affairs of the local labor unions. He became mediator and arbitrator between factions in the industrial world. On Labor Day he marched with the trade-

if they were not admitted the workingmen of Chicago would have no excuse if there was a misunderstanding on the part of the preachers who sincerely desired to secure exact information.

Most of the Chicago papers commented favorably, editorially, upon the plan, and the story of the meeting at which the matter was discussed was carried by the press agencies throughout the entire country.

The American Federation of Labor adopted unanimously at its Pittsburgh meeting in 1905 the following pronouncement: "Resolved that the American Federation of Labor recommends that all affiliated State and central bodies exchange fraternal delegates with the various State and city ministerial associations wherever practicable, thus insuring a better understanding on the part of the Church and clergy of the aims and objects of the labor union movement of America."

At that meeting of the Federation I was received as the first fraternal delegate from the churches, representing the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. For about a dozen consecutive years I attended the conventions of the A. F. of L. in that capacity. The last few years, however, I represented the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which constituted the combined Protestant forces of this country. At each annual session I was received with other fraternal delegates—those from the British Trade Union Congress, the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and three or four other national bodies—and I made an address of about half an hour, which was always most cordially received by the four hundred delegates.

"Labor Sunday" was one of the most popular features inaugurated by the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church. In many cities the labor unions gathered in their halls and marched to the church in a body. Ordinarily, the night service was a union meeting in which the churches in the neighborhood participated. Frequently the ushers and the music were furnished by the workingmen.

For eight years I regularly wrote a weekly article for the labor press of the United States and Canada, consisting of about one hundred and fifty papers, and a separate article for the monthly journals, of which there were about one hundred. The result of this wide and effective propaganda was a complete change in the attitude of the labor press, the labor leaders, and of workingmen in general toward the Church. The radical articles against the Church which for-

merly appeared in the labor papers almost entirely disappeared. The articles which contained the most Scripture and the most frequent references to Bible stories were always given the biggest headlines. Here again was a demonstration of the fact that workingmen responded most eagerly to the religious



Harris & Ewing

Hugh Frayne

appeal. Several daily newspapers in various parts of the country regularly printed the articles in their Saturday editions, and a number of them were reprinted by leading magazines.

Great workingmen's mass-meetings were conducted during my incumbency in the Department of Church and Labor, not only on every Sunday afternoon during the entire winter season in various cities, in theaters and other large public halls, often under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, but frequently under the direction of church brotherhoods and sometimes under the supervision of workingmen themselves. The audiences rarely numbered less than one thousand. The greatest of these workingmen's mass-meetings were held annually in connection with the meetings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, when the largest hall available in the city was always jammed and usually thousands were turned away. In these cases the men attending numbered from six thousand to fifteen thousand.

In connection with the meeting held in the Armory in Louisville, Kentucky, which was also a historical occasion because of the tremendous interest manifested, as was my custom, I suggested to the Moderator, who had just been elected, that he bring a greeting to the workingmen who would attend the meet-

ing on the following Sunday in the Armory, but I requested that he speak not more than five minutes, as the program was already full and the weather was extremely warm.

The gentleman in question squared off a bit, and said to me with some indignation:

"If the Holy Spirit leads me to speak fifteen or twenty minutes, I shall speak so long."

This was just a little too much for me, and I hastily replied:

"Oh, please don't charge up to the Holy Spirit a fool mistake like that. If you talk twenty minutes on Sunday afternoon, it will be out of pure cussedness, and not because you were led by the Holy Spirit."

He nevertheless talked the full twenty minutes. Since he gave a prepared speech, and read from a typewritten manuscript, he evidently didn't trust the Holy Spirit very much in this case.

One of these large meetings in Baltimore, attended by between fourteen and fifteen thousand men, made so great an impression upon the labor unions of the city that they determined likewise to have a monster mass-meeting in the interest of labor, leaving out the discussion of religion altogether. They invited the leading labor officials in America, some professors from a near-by university, the Mayor of the city, and the Governor of the State as speakers. They organized a band of about one hundred pieces. But the entire audience, including speakers and band, numbered less than three hundred.

When it was suggested to the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor that a similar meeting be held in that city, and I asked their co-operation, they declined to have anything to do with it, although they were friendly to the idea, because some time before they had tried to have such a meeting and the audience had been so small that they would not even mention a figure. In spite of such a discouraging situation, the meeting was organized in the regular fashion, and, notwithstanding a pouring rain, the attendance was over three thousand. A quartette of machinists who sang at the gathering broke down twice; but they finally did sing a song in which they finished all together. If this had been a regular church quartette or a professional group, they would have fared badly at the hands of the workingmen present. As it was, the machinists were simply jollied, but were cheered to the echo when they finally finished.

Shop meetings at the noon hour developed into an important feature of my work. It was the purpose of the De-

partment of Church and Labor to develop for the churches "industrial parishes," each church becoming responsible for a particular shop and contributing not only money but its minister and assistants. One of the most significant of this series of meetings was held in Chicago, when the combined Ministerial Association of the city united in a ten days' campaign under my immediate supervision. About three hundred meetings were held during ten consecutive days in one hundred and ten different shops. They were attended by nearly one hundred thousand workingmen.

On the appointed day, promptly at noon, the cornetist took his station at the meeting-place and just as soon as the whistle ceased its shriek he began playing as the men filed out or sat down to eat their lunches. It was good music, too. I don't mean that it was necessarily of the kind that is known as "sacred," because it was not always. Sometimes it was a rag-time selection or

some other tune that was familiar to the crowd, which perhaps they had first heard in the theater or in the saloon. Not always was the Scripture lesson read, nor was prayer offered at every meeting.

Workingmen were tremendously interested in the entire proceeding and attended the meetings without very much urging. Perhaps it was because the grime on their faces served as a mask to their emotions, or because they felt more comfortable in their overalls than when they were "dressed up." Possibly they thought that they had the leader at a disadvantage because he was in strange and unfamiliar surroundings while they were in their "own homes," or perhaps they felt more secure because they were surrounded by their shop-mates. It may also have been that the minister looked a bit different to them perched on top of a machine tool or a packing-box than when he stood in his pulpit on Sunday. It was also barely possible that it was

because the preacher got away from ecclesiastical expressions and that the "holy tone" had been left in the church. They also must have been impressed by the fact that the minister was in dead earnest or he would not have come down to speak to them in the shop. In any event, the preachers won out with the workingmen.

"You will have a hard time of it in this place," sympathetically remarked a workingman to the preacher of the day. "I am the only Christian man in the shop," he said.

When the minister returned on the following day, the same mechanic greeted him with a glad smile. "I was wrong," he said. "I supposed that I was the only Christian here. But after the meeting yesterday six other men in the shop came to me and told me that they also were Christians, and to-day just before you came we held a prayer-meeting back of a boiler, asking for God's blessing on this meeting."

In the next installment Mr. Stelzle makes some distinctions—between a "Socialist" and a "sociologist," for instance; and between "one day's rest in seven" and "the tyranny of a pious Sunday"

The States are Cleaning House

A Survey of Recent Developments in the Taxation of Inheritances

By FRANKLIN S. EDMONDS

WHEN, in the last week of March, Governor Moore, of New Jersey, gave his approval to the Siracusa Bill No. 565, which repealed, as of July 1, 1926, the State tax on the intangible personal property (stocks and bonds) of non-resident decedents, he not only permitted his State to rid itself of an unjust and uneconomic tax, but he also gave strong impetus to a National movement for the sane reform of inheritance taxes as now administered by the vast majority of the States.

When the Federal Tax Law of 1926 was pending before the committees of Congress, no subject aroused more intense argument and divergencies of opinion than the advisability of the retention of the Federal estate tax. The House of Representatives favored it; the Senate opposed. In its final form, the estate tax was continued at lower rates, with a credit up to eighty per cent of the amount of the Federal tax allowed for State inheritance taxes actually paid.

One of the most effective arguments in favor of the retention of the tax was submitted by the National Committee on Inheritance Taxation, appointed by the Washington Inheritance Tax Conference of 1925, whose report was later ratified,

after bitter debate and a close division, by the National Conference on Estate and Inheritance Taxation, called by the National Tax Association at New Orleans in November, 1925. While many of the students of taxation have long been of opinion that the Federal Government should withdraw absolutely from the field of inheritance taxation, remitting this form of taxation wholly to the States, yet this Committee argued and concluded that in the present chaotic and complicated condition of State inheritance taxation, the Federal Government should continue in this field until the States could make an equitable revision of their tax systems.

It becomes, therefore, a question of moment to all thinking people to ascertain what are the evils of the prevailing State systems, and to inquire whether any effective remedy is in sight.

There will be few who will challenge the statement that the most vicious element in our system of inheritance taxation is to be found in the general practice whereby most of the States tax, not only the realty of decedents, including both residents and non-residents, and the personal property of residents, but also the intangible (stocks and bonds) personal property of non-resident decedents,

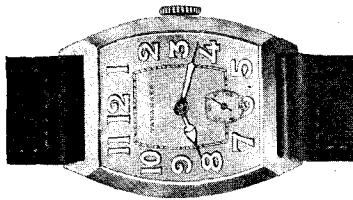
provided the taxing State can, by any tenable theory of law, obtain jurisdiction of the assets.

Thus, if an estate includes stocks and bonds of a corporation incorporated under the laws of a State other than that in which the decedent had his legal residence, this second State may also exact a tax; and if the corporation had its transfer or registry office in another State, this third State may exact a tax; and if the securities were kept in a safe-deposit box in another State, this fourth State may exact a tax. And so on to the limit of human endurance. One marvels at the patience of the American people in permitting the growth of a system of multiple exactions on the same assets which is unfair and uneconomic, however legal it may be.

A SUMMARY of State legislation on this subject was published recently in Special Report No. 33, of the National Industrial Conference Board, as follows:

For example, in thirty-eight States, if a non-resident dies leaving stock of a domestic corporation, the shares are taxed by three jurisdictions, viz., by the State of domicile which taxes all his property wherever located (by virtue of jurisdiction of the person), by

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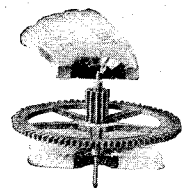
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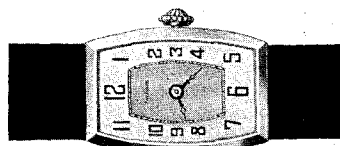


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the State of incorporation (by virtue of jurisdiction of the property), and by the Federal Government. If the corporation is incorporated in more than one State, as is true of some railroads, the stock may become taxable in each jurisdiction, in the case of thirteen States. Nine States have gone even further and seek to impose a tax upon the transfer of stock of a foreign corporation by a non-resident decedent, if the foreign corporation has property within the taxing State, and some States tax transfers of stock of corporations merely operating within the State. State courts in some cases have declared the latter provisions unconstitutional, but in other States they have been upheld. The actual revenue derived from the taxation of the transfers of non-resident decedents is not large, but the irritation, delay, inconvenience, and overhead expense therein involved to taxpayers are disconcerting to executors and heirs.

A more or less similar condition exists with respect to the taxation of transfers of other forms of intangible personalty. Thirty States tax bonds physically within the State, irrespective of the domicile of the decedent. Twenty-one States tax transfers of registered bonds wherever situated and by whomsoever owned if the obligor is a citizen of, or is incorporated within, the State, and seventeen seek to reach transfers of coupon bonds regardless of the situs of the bonds or the domicile of the resident. Some States tax transfers of unsecured notes if the obligor is a resident; others tax transfers of bonds and mortgages secured by real estate, cash on deposit, etc.

Often more annoying and expensive than the tax itself is the outlay incidental to procuring a transfer and ascertaining whether or not a tax is due. The delay in procuring a waiver from a foreign State has in many cases prevented the executor of an estate from taking advantage of a favorable market. Eleven States require court proceedings in fixing the tax, the cost of which sometimes exceeds the tax or the value of the property to be transferred. Employment of counsel is compulsory in one State, and others require ancillary administration and all the incidental expenses in connection therewith.

It must be admitted that to the politician seeking increased revenue for the Government, any plan which secures a revenue from non-residents may seem to be politically expedient. But when the vast majority of the States adopt similar methods of raising revenue from non-residents, the political advantage disappears. Moreover, this form of taxation is highly uneconomic in that it has added tremendously to the difficulties, delays, and costs of administering estates. Whatever the taxpayer must pay in or-

der to ascertain his tax liability is a part of the tax to him, even if it does not reach the treasury of the Government. It is estimated that all of the taxes on the intangible personal property of non-resident decedents in all the States has



Franklin S. Edmonds

MR. EDMONDS is a practicing attorney in Philadelphia. He has been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature since 1921, and is Chairman of the State Tax Commission, which was authorized by the Legislature of 1923. He introduced the first reciprocity bill, which is referred to in this article and which was passed unanimously by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Outlook, on behalf of Mr. Edmonds, invites letters on tax problems from its readers. What is your State doing to clean house?

not reached a total of \$10,000,000 for any year, and it may fairly be stated that the cost to the estates in getting ready to pay the tax is much greater.

In the recent settlement of an estate that had to transfer one share of stock of a railroad company which was incorporated in Maryland and Pennsylvania and which maintained a transfer office in New York, it was necessary to prepare and file three copies of the will, two of which had to be certified; three certified copies of the letters testamentary; two applications under oath for appraisal; six schedules setting forth assets and liabilities; a copy of the petition for letters; a copy of the executor's bond; an order of court; a resolution of the board of directors of the corporate executor; evidence of payment of the transfer taxes; an affidavit of no indebtedness in Pennsylvania; a Pennsylvania short certificate; a New York inheritance tax waiver; a Pennsylvania inheritance tax waiver. And the value of the stock was less than \$100 and the tax liability less than a dollar!

In a New York case, stocks in a Delaware corporation which had property in Arizona were inventoried at \$3,471.

Nearly three months were consumed in obtaining a waiver. In the meantime the market had dropped, and the total proceeds from the sale of the stock was only \$63.

During the period of delay for a waiver in another case there was a shrinkage in the value of the estate of about \$3,500. The tax on this estate amounted to \$6,079, which, together with the shrinkage, consumed about thirty per cent of the estate.

One item of stock alone in a California estate declined in value \$5,400 before waivers could be procured and a sale consummated.

As a result of the publicity given to illustrations of this nature, men have been obliged to change their securities and recast their plans for their heirs; and in some cases it has led investors to confine their investments to securities of their own State alone, thereby erecting an artificial barrier to the free flow of capital.

CAN the States be persuaded to abandon a method of taxation which is so wasteful and confusing and uneconomic? New York repealed the tax on the intangibles of non-residents in 1911 and Massachusetts in 1912, but both States re-enacted the tax a few years later as a measure of self-defense, because no other States followed their example.

In 1925 the Legislature of Pennsylvania struck a new note in the situation in the first of the reciprocity laws, approved May 14, 1925, whereby the tax was repealed on intangibles as against the decedents of those States which reciprocally would not tax the intangibles of the estates of Pennsylvanians. This suggestion met with immediate response, and New York and Connecticut enacted similar laws, effective July 1, 1925, and Massachusetts followed with a similar law, effective December 1, 1925.

Then Mark Graves, Tax Commissioner of New York, whose sagacious leadership in the field of inheritance taxation has won National recognition, called a conference of the States accepting reciprocity, and recommended to them the adoption of uniform forms of procedure, under general waivers issued by the taxing authorities. As a result, the cost and delays attendant upon the securing of tax waivers has practically ceased between the four reciprocal States, and also Florida, Nevada, Alabama, and the District of Columbia, which have no inheritance taxes, and also Georgia, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Tennessee, which do not tax the intangibles of a non-resident decedent.

These twelve States have adopted what will be recognized as a sane method

of "cleaning house," and it is hoped that public opinion will operate to bring the remaining States into harmony.

THE pressure of business conditions will also co-operate to bring about this result. Recently a prominent banking house advertised a new issue of preferred stock, and at the head of the advertisement, under the title of the security, appeared the following:

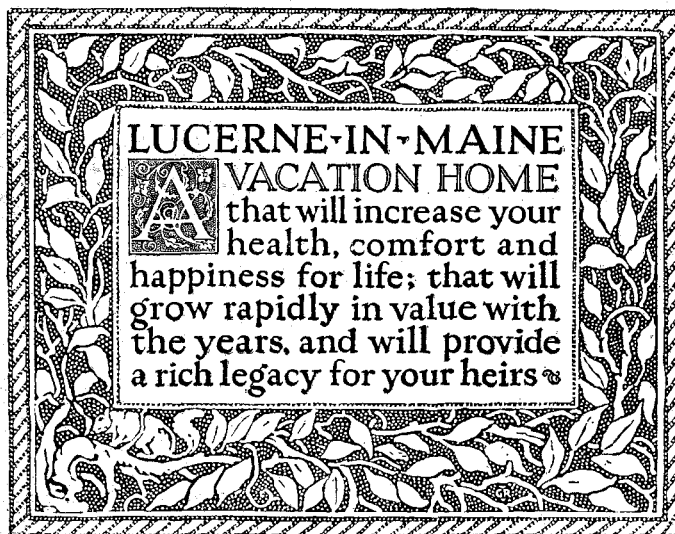
This Company is incorporated in Vermont, one of the few States which does not levy Inheritance Tax on securities held by non-residents.

It is amazing that the bankers, who are generally alert to point out the attractive sales features of a new security, have not made use of their opportunity to warn against incorporating in those States where the transfer of a security from the estate of a non-resident decedent is made costly, slow, and technical.

The recent decision of the courts show an increasing recognition of the difficulties of multiple inheritance taxation. When, as in Frick's Estate, the State of domicile endeavored to collect an inheritance tax on the value of tangible personal property (objects of art, etc.) permanently located in another State, the Supreme Court decided that only the State where the assets were located had such a jurisdiction of the property as would justify a tax. A few weeks ago, in Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Executor of George Briggs, vs. Doughten, the Supreme Court, in a well-considered opinion of Chief Justice Taft, decided that where a resident of Rhode Island died, owning stock in a New Jersey corporation, two-thirds of whose assets were in the State of North Carolina, the latter State could not tax the transfer of the shares. These decisions have done much to clarify the Constitutional questions involved in State inheritance taxation.

But the question now is, Will the States voluntarily abandon a field where under the Constitution they may tax, but where upon every principle of equity and sound economics they ought not to tax? Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts have blazed the way with self-denying legislation on the reciprocity basis. New Jersey, which because of its many large corporations has always been regarded as the chief offender, receiving far more revenue from the taxation of the inheritances of non-residents than any other State, has now voluntarily given up the entire tax on the intangibles of non-residents.

Will the other States join in "cleaning house"?



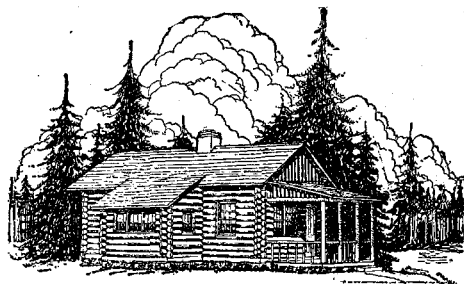
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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Fathers and Sons

By R. D. TOWNSEND

THERE have been innumerable novels dealing with the relations of father and son, but for the most part they have harped on the stern law of heredity that the sins of the father may be visited upon the son. It is equally true that the courage and devotion of the father may be the making of the son.

So it is between the two Sorrels.¹ The father is an ex-officer, a university man, a gentleman in the English class sense as well as in the wider meaning. He finds no "suitable" work anywhere, yet he is bent upon educating his boy. So he starts life as an under-porter in a beastly inn, endures insult stolidly, blacks boots, pockets his tips, and keeps the boy in school. Slowly and painfully he works upward in hotel life until he becomes a manager and a man of means. Always there is straight talk and no secrets between the two, and the father lives to see his son a great surgeon and a man of culture and character.

This is a simple theme, but it is treated with rare skill. The story is free from sentimentalism or imitation pathos; it has variety of incident, a sense of humor, and a maturity of fictional art reached by no other book of Mr. Deeping's except, in some degree, his war story "The House of Adventure."

To be sure, it is not "devastating"—every writer of reviews must get that word in somewhere; but some of us prefer not to be devastated, we would sooner be pleased and honestly moved in feeling. One sapient critic says of "Sorrel & Son" that D. H. Lawrence would have written it differently. I should say! Also he would have written a certain ancient father-and-son story differently, with full details of the orgies of the prodigal and omitting as slushy Victorian sentiment the fact that the prodigal's father "had compassion and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him." No one need to be accused of sentimentalism for liking "Sorrel & Son." It is both true to human nature and entertaining—and, personally, I beg to confess a sneaking fondness for being entertained rather than devastated.

¹ Sorrel & Son. By Warwick Deeping. A. A. Knopf, New York. \$2.50.

Not so happy were the Straytons,² father and son. Like Captain Sorrel, Thomas Strayton had his life broken in two by a bad woman. But, instead of taking his courage in hand, he became a savage misogynist. He tells his son Torquay that "women is black inside" and that he must smash them like apples. "You never can tell till you've busted them;" they are rotten at the core. So these two men do not recognize love when it comes to them and live bitter, narrow, suspicious, domineering lives, each "a wandering giant who has lost his way." The book is hard as nails, but it holds like iron. Incidentally, it has a remarkable descriptive account of the glass-making industry. This story has immense power but absolutely no charm.

"The Battle to the Weak"³ is a tale of Welsh pastoral life, of bitter, stupid feuds between two fathers, and of the evil that thereby befell their families, and especially two innocent and lovable young people, Rhys and Esther, a rural Romeo and Juliet. One's sympathy is deeply stirred for the simple, constant, sweet-hearted Esther, and, despite the prejudice against a "happy ending," we rejoice that in the end Rhys returned to her. They were fortunate to escape the hatefulness passed on by the fathers to their other sons and daughters.

² Man Alone. By George Agnew Chamberlain. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$2.

³ The Battle to the Weak. By Hilda Vaughan. Harper & Brothers, New York. \$2.

The Old Days

THEM WAS THE DAYS: From El Paso to Prohibition. By Owen P. White. With Drawings by Ross Santee. Minton, Balch & Co., New York. \$3.

Mr. White was born in El Paso, when the city was "merely a collection of mud huts," and he is still, according to the jacket blurb, "on the hopeful side of 50." He has a poor opinion of the so-called Southwestern stories, to-day so much in favor, because of their tendency to endow with romantic qualities all the inhabitants of the region, from Apaches to gunmen. Mr. White is unable to see anything romantic about either gunmen or Indians. He has known too many of

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both. He writes with rare humor, and he has a keen sense of the picturesque. He tells about his friends, the Mexicans—mere children, as he regards them, a thousand years from civilization; about Texas rangers; about cattle kings and cattle rustlers; about “bad” men, who in many cases were not really bad but only “good men to let alone.” Also he tells about old-time bartenders, ignorant of their art and uncivil in demeanor, who mixed hair-oil and bear’s grease in their concoctions and at the point of a gun saw that they were drained to the last drop. The ways of the effete East gradually came to El Paso; and of that change he also tells. It is a thoroughly enjoyable piece of writing.

To at least one reader, however, the picture of the earlier El Paso appears a bit overdrawn. What he remembers, as of the golden month of November, 1885—and that was forty years ago—is a town vastly different from a mere “collection of mud huts;” a town with a daily newspaper; a town which, though “wide open,” was fairly peaceful—in fact, rather somnolent; a town which provided in one of its public resorts (a combination of saloon and “faro joint”) a spruce, dapper, and white-clad bartender, urbane of manner and mild of speech, whose swift and efficient motions men watched with awe because he bore the reputation of being the “best mixed-drink artist west of St. Louis.” Still flashes upon the inward eye a scene wherein this adept, called upon for a crowning effort of his art, compounded a drink for some opulent cattleman. And while the bystanders stared, like Balboa’s men in Darien, tincture and tonic, aromatic and spirits—a few drops of this and more drops of that—were meticulously mingled into an Olympian draught which looked like ambrosia and must have had a flavor like O. Henry’s “lost blend.” Some of the arts of the effete East had reached El Paso at an earlier date than Mr. White admits.

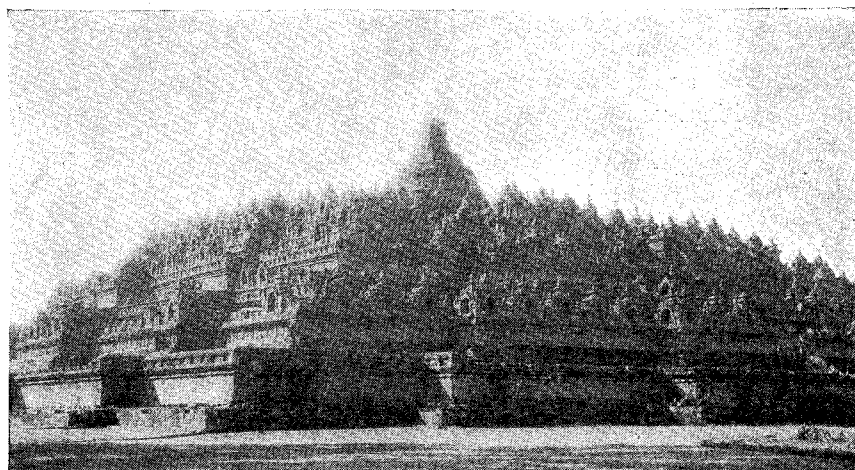
Biography

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT 1833-1847. Transcribed and Edited by Roger Wolcott. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$7.50.

These letters, culled from the Prescott collection deposited with the Massachusetts Historical Society, are the cream of the preserved Prescott correspondence, covering the best part of the creative period of the historian’s life. Most of them deal, altogether or chiefly, with this or that aspect of Prescott’s work, throwing a good deal of light on his aims, theories, and methods; but by no means all are so restricted in subject. Directly by his own letters, indirectly by the atti-

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tude of his numerous correspondents (including some great names), the personality of Prescott is revealed; and a charming, urbane, refined, delicately considerate personality it appears.

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An altogether pleasant, interesting, and valuable volume of 700 closely but clearly printed pages, beautifully edited.

Travel and Description

IN PRAISE OF NORTH WALES. By A. G. Bradley. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$5.

This is a series of descriptions of a grand and rugged countryside little known until recently and full of the intense individuality of an unspoiled land and people. If only the author of a book which has such enormous possibilities would organize his wealth of material a little more definitely! It is too rambling and discursive; too much Welsh information is swallowed at a gulp to be suddenly digested by the reader. In some books this manner of writing is a charm; in this one it is visibly a defect. The legends of the Welsh bards and characters of the countryside and, above all, the delicious anecdotes of George Borrow are the fine flower of the discourse. There are also clear and charming descriptions of nature, such as this one of a lake: "Idwal, more or less pear-shaped with the stem on the side of approach, fills, as it were, the bottom of a deep crater, three parts of it overhung by some of the sternest and loftiest mountain walls in Wales. Tryfan, the Glydyr-fawr, and the Garn all dip their feet in it."

PEACOCKS AND PAGODAS. By Paul Edmonds. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$5.

This book about Burma, says Mr. Edmonds in his first sentence, contains nothing whatever about peacocks and very little about pagodas. That being the case, he might have selected a title for his good-humored and informative book from that Henty thriller of our childhood, "Up the Irrawaddy." For the Irrawaddy has, like all great rivers, a fascination well brought out in the author's text and in the economical but vivid strokes of his forty-five woodcuts, which will enchant his readers, and have

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already proved a godsend to the art editors of literary reviews. "The Irrawaddy, navigable by steamers for 900 miles of its length, bisects Burma from North to South. Its source, believed to be in the mountains of Tibet, is unknown. In the rainy season its volume is enormous, five thousand million tons of water being said to pass a given spot in twenty-four hours—more water than passes under London Bridge in twelve months. It is one of the biggest rivers in the world—even the Mississippi has to yield to it in size—and it dyes the Indian Ocean, for a hundred miles out from Rangoon, a curious brick red with the mud and silt washed down by its mighty flood."

When the passage of time has staled Mr. Edmonds's account of the difficulties of British administration in Burma his book will still live, one feels sure, for its woodcuts and for a priceless poem quoted, by permission, from one R. Swinhoe's "Incomplete Guide to Burma." Its title is "The Wild Kachin," and it opens:

Where the Irrawaddy flows
From the everlasting snows,
Where the fisher binds the hackle
To his very stoutest tackle;
Where the bison fierce and black
Prods you slyly in the back,
There you'll find the wild Kachin.
What a horrid mess he's in!

Let us scrub him if we can,
He's a pukka savage man!

Humor

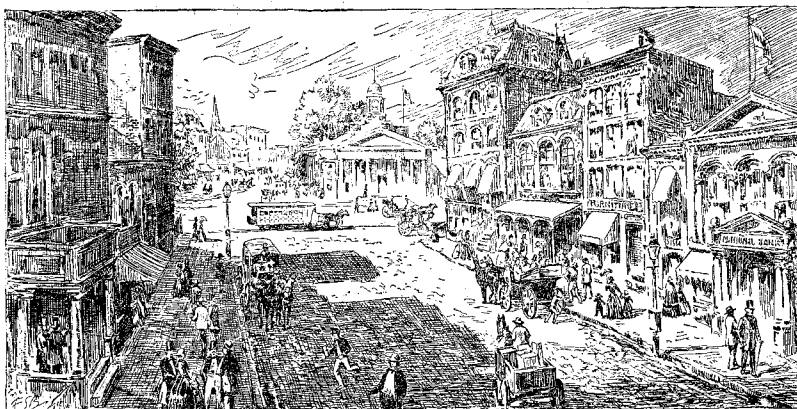
CAROLYN WELLS' BOOK OF AMERICAN LIMERICKS. With 34 Illustrations. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$2.50.

Miss Wells knows as much about this subject as any one living, and she has done her best to make an amusing book. But the number of American limericks which are really humorous does not seem to be large. Of course, there is the young lady from Lynn, who was so excessively thin. And she, it appears, dates from Civil War days.

Miscellaneous

THE CRUISE OF THE NONA. By Hilaire Belloc. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$1.50.

This "story of a cruise from Holyhead to the Wash, with reflections on life and letters, men and manners," contains much that is interesting, much that is exasperating, and some things that are, not always intentionally, amusing. One of these is the author's assertion that he has convictions but no opinions, with its notable omission of any mention of prejudices; for it is of these, many readers are likely to consider, he possesses a superabundance. He discusses, among other things, monarchy, democracy, the



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Dreyfus case, the extreme wrongfulness of many things which England has done or left undone in recent years, the contemptibility of Parliament, the relation to each other of Protestantism and present-day Catholic philosophy, literature and the book market, France. in Morocco, and the essential and unconquerable foreignness to the English of America and Americans. Provocative-ness, no doubt useful as a stimulant to thought, Mr. Belloc possesses in a high degree. He is, owing to an admirable style, extremely easy to read, and singularly easy to disagree with.

History

THE FIRST FORTY-NINER AND THE STORY OF THE GOLDEN TEA-CADDY. By James A. B. Scherer. Minton, Balch & Co., New York. \$1.50.

In the thesaurus of California history this little book (written by a former President of the California Institute of Technology) deserves a place. Native sons there are, doubtless, who will take issue with him when he ascribes to Sam Brannan the distinction of being the first Forty-Niner, for Brannan came to Yerba Buena (the San Francisco to be) with his ship-load of Mormons in '46, a decade after Sutter built his fort on the Sacramento River. But Brannan was an outstanding personality and deserves recognition as the founder of the Vigilantes.

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THE INTEREST STANDARD OF CURRENCY. By Ernest Dick. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$5.

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Nature

THE MEADOWS. By John C. Van Dyke. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$2.

"Familiar Studies of the Common-place" Professor Van Dyke gives as the sub-title of this attractive book of observation, reflection, and comment upon the seasonal landscape, the birds, the flowers, and the animals of the Raritan meadows. A poetic mind, a serene spirit, and a graceful style unite to weave for the reader out of common material an uncommon spell of beauty and restfulness.

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it with an economy learned
from years of experience. Let
us save you trouble and money.

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age was 5.72. He then tested forty-eight men and women of the very best classes in the older generation—college professors, literary men and women, etc. Their average was 6.07. Only one, Professor William P. Montague, a Professor of Philosophy at Columbia, knew all ten. When asked the reason why he stood out above all others, Professor Montague replied: "Youthful training will tell. When I was eight years old, I won a five-dollar gold piece for repeating the Ten Commandments better than anybody else in Sunday school." Mr. Pitkin then tested out the knowledge of fifty-two young people typical of the jazz age. Their average was 6.32. In other words, they knew about one-third of a commandment more than the older generation did.

A burly new chief of police, introducing himself to his subordinates, boasted, "I can lick anybody on my force."

A still burlier officer stepped forward and said, "You can't lick me."

The chief eyed him for a moment, and then waved him aside—"You are no longer on my force."

It is painful to learn from the esteemed Lyons, New York, "Republican" that peppermint has ceased to be King in Wayne County. It appears that the ingenious Japanese have developed a plant that produces menthol cheaper than the American herb, and that synthetic mint has taken the place of the genuine article in chewing-gums and lozenges. Once the Wayne County product sold at from \$25 to \$30 per pound. The "Republican" charges that "peppermint" labels on candy or gum have been changed to read "peppermint flavor," which, it avers, is something quite different. Instead of the delicious lingering of the "real oil" we now get "a fake flavor" with a "creosote taste." With the coming of this a considerable industry has vanished, to the loss of Wayne County and the public palate.

Howard Brubaker writes: "Dr. Rhodes of Cornell has discovered a practical method of removing ink from newspapers so that the stock can be used again. He is unable to assure us, however, that the papers will do any better on the second attempt."

Lieutenant-Commander A. R. Mack, of the Navy Recruiting Station at San Francisco, California, reports that out of five hundred applicants for the Navy only one hundred and thirty-four could be accepted. "A great majority are disqualified because of flat feet and weak hearts, due," he says, "to the Charleston dance fad."

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"Aren't you the boy that was here two weeks ago?" asked the proprietor.

Johnny admitted that he was.

"Didn't I tell you that I wanted an older boy?" the grocer inquired.

"Yes," Johnny answered. "That's why I am here now."

From the Pittsburgh "Telegraph:"

"Is the world round?" a schoolma'am asked the little boy.

"No'm."

"It isn't, eh? Is it flat, then?"

"No'm."

"Are you crazy, child? If the world isn't round and isn't flat, what is it?"

"Pop says it's crooked."

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By the Way

THE following classified advertisements were culled from a single issue of a trade weekly which circulates among the theatrical and circus profession. The advertisements are reprinted here for your amusement and edification as to the inside workings of circuses, carnivals, etc.

AT LIBERTY CIRCUS AND CARNIVAL

AT LIBERTY—First man on merry-go-round; also an electrician. Drive any car or truck. Will frame any illusion show for you. Can do most anything around a carnival. What have you to offer?

MAJOR KIEFER, Roman ax swinger, tomahawk juggler, pantomimic tramp comedian, comedy chapeaugraphist and whirlwind gunspinner. Sensational. Uniformed drum major in band. Address —.

AT LIBERTY—FAT GIRL, AGE 20, 463 LBS.; Lady Rope and Bag-Escape Artist, Seal Boy, Man with one leg and two feet; also Ticket Seller, Wardrobe, all O. K. Park side-show managers, notice. State all in first. Address **MON-TANA MAY**, —.

AT LIBERTY—Capable young man, age 24, 5 ft. 6 inches tall; weight, 300 lbs. Light on my feet and active. Am a high-school graduate and expert bookkeeper and accountant. Good swimmer and would make A-1 water clown. Can also handle tickets, make openings and grind. Have worked pony race track and other concessions. Trouped with a 20-car show last season and got the fever. Would like to connect with reliable show in any above capacity. Not afraid of hard work. Can furnish references. Address **BOX** —.

AT LIBERTY DRAMATIC ARTISTS

GUS KIRALFO, character actor, middle aged, tall and heavy; unusual specialties. Change strong for week. Cornet or alto in band; violin, oboe, trumpet, and piccolo in orchestra. Address —.

YONG TEAM—Man and wife. Man juvenile, heavies, some light comedy or gen. bus. A few hokey specialties. Double drums for jazz orchestra. Age, 24; height, 5 ft. 7; 125 lbs. Lady, piano; fair reader, double stage; age, 20; 5 ft. 2; 105 lbs. Ingenue type. Have car. Salary \$60. Man will work single. G—.

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Entire expense less than twelve hundred. A
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Furnished cottages, all improvements. Sepa-
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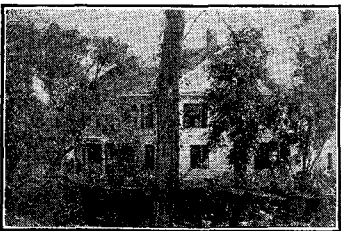
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Modern conveniences; ice, garage, space for garden. \$300. 5,447, Outlook.

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REALTORS
Largest Agency in Maine
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Maine

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Its beautiful situation, charming water and woodland scenery, the tang of its salt air, the cool of the deep woods and ideal "close-to-Nature" life make the Sprucewold Log Cabin Colony the favorite of vacationists seeking rest, relaxation, and the zest of outdoor sports.

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Unique Log Cabin Colony COLONIAL SHORES

At Dice's Head Historic Castine, Maine
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3 furnished cottages to rent for the season. \$300 to \$1,500. Dice's Head Development Co., Inc., Ralph S. Wardwell, Treas., Castine, Me.

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\$400. 10-room summer cottage, facing ocean. Electric lights, hot and cold water. Wide porches. Open fireplaces. For information address Mrs. P. R. COLWELL, The Knox School, Cooperstown, N. Y.

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GOTTS ISLAND, Me. For sale or rent, small furnished bungalow. Fireplace; surpassing views of Mount Desert and ocean. Season \$100. Daily mail. 5,469, Outlook.

Maine

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For sale, 100 acres beautiful rolling land (80 under cultivation, 20 wooded with valuable timber), large hay barn, 2 good wells, a spring, fruit trees, grapes, berries. Price \$2,500.
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FOR RENT At North Islesboro, Maine

For July and August, ideally situated summer home, 9 rooms, well furnished, bathroom. Also sleeping-house 4 rooms, barn. Excellent bathing and boating, 40 acres land. Mrs. Wm. C. Brewer, 145 Gibbs St., Newton Center, Mass.

Peaks Island, Maine Near Portland. House, 3 rooms, furnished, bath, electricity; fruit trees; 100 ft. water-front Casco Bay. \$6,000. Mrs. D. Henderson, 541 Cumberland Av., Portland, Me.

Pemaquid Harbor, Maine Coast, furnished cottages with or without bath, 2 to 10 rooms. \$75 to \$500 season. E. W. Whitehouse, 136 W. 70th St., New York City.

Pemaquid Harbor, Maine Coast To let for season, cottage, six rooms and bath, fireplace; sea view. A. E. BARBOUR, Augusta, Me.

Pemaquid Harbor, Me., To Let—Modern charming location on harbor front. Photos on request. E. M. HILL, Stoneham, Mass.

Pemaquid Harbor, Me. To Let—6-room bungalow. Wonderfully located. Bathroom. Fireplace. Mrs. J. B. Fielding, 10 Wade St., Brighton, Mass.

SHORE ACREAGE

Ideal location for summer estate; beautifully wooded section; also fields; on historical Pemaquid Point, Maine; club house and golf course near; good harbor, beautiful outlook; easy of access; also cottage lots. Inquire EMERY-BROWN CO., Waterville, Me.

READFIELD, ME. Summer home on lake shore. 10 rooms, broad piazza, well elevated. Also rustic bungalow and camp. \$100 to \$300 season, including wood, ice, boats, canoes; tennis; tiled spring; photos. References. JAS. E. HARVEY, Y. M. C. A., Auburn, Me.

Seashore Cottage 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; fully furnished. S. W. LITTELL, 138 S. Main St., Rockland, Me.

Rockland Breakwater, Me.

FOR SALE OR RENT, near Samoset Hotel, desirable summer cottage. 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; garage. J. K. Smith, 115 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

\$1,750 buys a cottage on Sebago Lake; excellent fishing; sand beach; large living-room, fireplace; screened porch. MAINE LAKES & COAST CO., Portland, Maine.

To Rent—Southwest Harbor

7-room cottage, furnished; modern improvements, telephone. Situated near Summer Hotel. Use of tennis court and boat slip. For particulars apply Artemas J. Richardson.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Maine. For rent, two new cottages, furnished, near Dirigo Hotel, five bedrooms, two baths, living-room with fireplace. Electricity, kitchen. Box 33, Southwest Harbor, Maine.

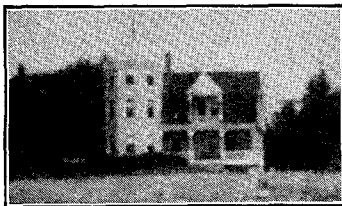
Southwest Harbor, Me. 7-room cottage for rent with garage; about 1 min. from hotel; electric light, running water, bath. Write to E. Leon Higgins.

In writing to the above advertisers please mention The Outlook

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The Issue of May 18 will also contain a Special Real Estate Section particularly adapted for announcements for the SALE or RENTAL of PROPERTY

Maine



FOR SALE

A beautiful summer home at

Searsport, on the Coast of Maine

at a great bargain. Nicely furnished. Sea-going launch and touring car. Fine large grounds, splendid garden, 150 shade and fruit trees. Fine concrete sea-wall. Good fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars address **Dr. S. S. PORTER, Owner**
611 S. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Sorrento, Me. Torrent, furnished cottage. 12 rooms, 2 baths, electricity; near water. Fine view Bar Harbor mountains. Reasonable rent. K. Viall, Hancock Point, Me.

FOR RENT

Shore-front summer cottage with dock on Mt. Desert Island at Southwest Harbor, Me. Beautiful mountain and water view; wonderful boating, motoring and trails. 5 bedrooms and 2 baths, electricity, fully equipped for house-keeping, 3 min. walk to hotel. **Miss RAY, 377 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

FOR RENT—Season of 1926

Near the shore, 11-room cottage, 2 baths, 2 open fireplaces, wide piazzas, 6 bedrooms, comfortably furnished, electric lights, modern conveniences. Rent \$700. Photos. **NETTIE M. MILLS, Southwest Harbor, Me.**

BOYS' CAMP FOR SALE

Tidewater—Maine
Equipped for 75, will be operated this season. Chance for man interested to enter camp business. Can bring party this year and share profits. Rated high. Write 5,347, Outlook.

On Toddy Pond, Surry, Me.

For rent for the summer, log cabin, fully equipped, tent with 2 beds, sleeping-porch with 4 beds, canoe, boat, wood, ice, garage. Surroundings ideal. Communicate with Mrs. PAGE, 315 South 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Maine Coast

For sale, 4-acre peninsula with 12-room, 3-bathroom cottage and furniture, including a 37 ft. 40 h.p. boat and its outfit. Unobstructed ocean view. Church, post office, and 32 other cottages on the island. Daily steamers to Bath, Me. Address R. G. D., 5,297, Outlook.

Massachusetts

SEASHORE HOMES IN NEW ENGLAND
North and South Shores of Massachusetts
Cape Cod
The Summer Vacationland of America
1926 Catalog of Listings Sent on Request
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
10 State Street, Boston, Mass. Est. 1840
SECURE YOUR SUMMER HOME NOW

CAPE COD—LAKES

Sunapee, Winnepesaukee, Sebago, Rangeley; New Hampshire, Maine coast; cottages, farms, water-front land (cottages for rent), 3,000 listings, free catalogs. The CHAPIN AGENCY, established 1849, Boston 1.

Cape Cod Cottage

Quaint, yet new cottage, furnished for six; garage. \$450 season. Write for picture. **GEORGE M. BUSH, Harwichport, Mass.**

CAPE COD Longneck Beach

Old Truro
Furnished cottages, \$235 to \$385 for season. Private colony, ocean front. Electric lights, baths, fireplaces, screened porches. **L. C. GREENLEAF, Owner, 101 Tremont St., Boston.**

Charming little Cape Cod cottage to rent for summer at Harwich, Mass. Good location near bathing beach and golf links. For further particulars address 5,141, Outlook.

CAPE COD

5-room cottage on ocean bluff to rent. Season, \$200. References. **A. M. N., 20 Oxford St., Montclair, N. J.**

CAPE COD TRURO, MASS.

Bungalow for rent, among dunes. Near ocean. \$200 season. **Herbert Lloyd, 603 N. Church St., Bound Brook, N. J.**

For Sale Middlefield, Mass.

Picturesque bungalow with garage. 9 acres, mowings, woodland, garden, orchard, 6 rooms, 3 baths, 1,600 ft. elevation, superb views. Sale price \$6,000. Rental \$500. **REED, 455 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

Massachusetts

FOR RENT, FURNISHED

South Wellfleet, Mass.
Living-room, dining-room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bath, pump-room, garage and 3 fireplaces on first floor. 3 bedrooms on second floor. Season \$300. Address **ALBERT L. ARBY, Roslyn, N. Y.**

Newly Furnished Cottage

West Harwich by the Sea, 2 minutes' walk from Hotel Belmont and finest beach on Cape. Water about 72°. 3 bedrooms, large living and dining room combined, pump in kitchen, inside sanitary toilet. \$375 for season. **F. E. Barth, 6 Chalmers Rd., Worcester, Mass.**

WILLIAMSTOWN MASS.

Desirably located furnished houses to rent for the summer season.

WILLIAM F. CAMERON, Agent
Post Office Block, Williamstown, Mass.

Montana

For Sale or Rent 160-acre ranch, sheep, or dairy; suitable for cattle, mild climate. **Mrs. A. DECKER, Hamilton R. 1, Mont.**

New Hampshire

FOR SALE IN

HOLDERNESS, N. H.

An unusual and most attractive estate on D. W. highway, five minutes' walk from village and on hill overlooking Squam Lakes. 600 ft. lake frontage. Main house has ten bedrooms. Man's cottage. Both fully furnished. Large garage, boat-house, bath-house, ice-air furnace, elevator. Electrically lighted. Full particulars and photos on application. **Mrs. N. B. WHITTEN, Real Estate, Holderness, N. H.**

For Sale or Rent—HOPKINTON, N. H.

Furnished summer cottage of 6 rooms, 2 fireplaces, bath, electricity, large veranda. Acre of land, pretty country views. 3 minutes from comfortable inn. Address M. T. EMERY, 110 North State St., Concord, N. H.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. **SARGENT & Co., New London, N. H.**
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate

White Mountains JACKSON, N. H.

To Rent for Season
2 furnished cottages on side of Thorn Mt.; superb view of Presidential Range and village. 8 and 10 rooms, running water and bath. 10-room house has hot water and piano. \$200 and \$400.
Isaac L. Goff, 171 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

FOR RENT

7-room house, running water, barn attached, on lake in White Mts.; beautiful site and view; bathing, canoeing, mountain climbing. Write **C. HARLOW RAYMOND, Lawrenceville, N. J.**

For Rent, Overlooking Beautiful

New Found Lake, N. H.

6-Room Furnished Bungalow Camp. Fine air, wonderful view. Pleasant neighbors, cobblestone fireplace, bath, garage. \$225 season. 5,467, Outlook.

FOR SALE—Randolph, N. H.

Summer cottage, opposite Presidential Range. Well built and furnished. Ample veranda and living-room, fireplace, kitchen. 4 bedrooms, bath. 2 acres land, 2 spruce grove. Convenient to hotel. Colony largely college people. 63 Oakwood Road, Newtonville, Mass.

FOR SALE

RIVERHILL, N. H.

Red-brick house of 14 rooms, with 30 acres of land. Granite foundation, slate roof, open fireplaces in 10 rooms, electric lights, bathroom with flush toilets, running water. Hall in annex can accommodate 50 cots. Large barn, hen-house, 5 minutes to R.R. station, 6 miles to Concord; excellent auto road. Hills and river; bathing, boating, fishing. Suitable for camp, doctor's sanitarium. Sale Price \$15,000.
FRED HIBBARD, R.F.D. 12, Box 124, Penacook, N. H.

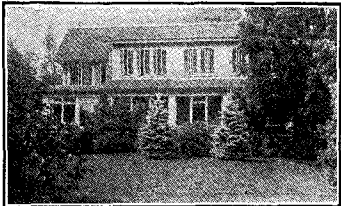
WALPOLE, N. H.

Pleasant old-fashioned house, in the village. Fireplaces, electric lights, 2 baths, 4 bedrooms, and 2 maids' rooms. For sale or rent, furnished. **Mrs. F. M. Gilbert, Walpole, N. H.**

Wonalancet, N. H. To Rent. Modern Cottage

completely furnished for housekeeping. 8 rooms, 2 bathrooms, lavatory, screened and open piazzas, fireplaces, ice and wood. Good inn nearby. Near brook and trails in Sandwich Range. Fine views. No hay fever. \$400 for season. Suite 33, Hotel Ludlow, Boston.

New Jersey



FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL ESTATE with 10 acres, near Montclair, N. J.

Ideal home for business or professional man who loves charm and restfulness. Fine location for a sanitarium. Library 32 ft. long, paneled in oak. Dining-room paneled in gumwood. Sun-room, 30 ft. long, has excellent view of valley and watching Mrs. Second floor has 8 rooms laid out in 4 suites with full-tiled baths. Service department is modern throughout. Four-car heated garage with stalls and lathouse attached. Price reduced \$10,000 to effect quick sale. Address **GUSTAVSON & SON**
31 North Willow St., Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE

Beautifully Located Summer Home

(Good proposition for development), 90 min. from New York, elevation nearly 500 ft., varied, extensive view beyond description. 15-room house, modern conveniences, excellent condition; abundance pure water, large garage. Nearly 90 acres good farm land, orchard, woodland; stock and machinery. Farmhouse, barns, etc., in good condition (1/2 m. from main residence), separate water supply. Property worth \$50,000; may be had for much less. **Mrs. Edward W. Barnes, Owner, Box 314, Flemington, N. J.**

Summer Home for Rent

AT SPARTA

In the Mountains of Northern New Jersey 50 miles from New York, Erie R.R. 9-room furnished house with garage-barn, located on private road, overlooking village, 10 min. walk from station. On 55-acre fruit farm with deep woods and mountain brook. Fine views. Ideal for children, secluded and yet near village. Spring water piped to house, modern plumbing, three fireplaces. For terms address **Baldwin, 100 Fifth Ave., Room 1504, N. Y. City**

New York

TO RENT—12-Room Furnished House

8 bedrooms, bath, hot water, electricity, fireplace, veranda facing Sound, garage, golf, tennis, bathing, boating. North Shore, near New York. \$60 for season.
F. A. ARNOLD, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Adirondack Mountains

Several very desirable private estates, 800 to 1,600 acres each, wonderfully located; elevations 1,500 to 1,800 feet; each controlling beautiful mountain lake and streams; buildings; speckled trout fishing and deer hunting the best; fine auto roads to all properties. All within one hour Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, Malone, Paul Smith's, Chase's at Loon Lake. \$27,000 to \$50,000. Inquiry invited. **GENAWAY & BRIGGS, Malone, N. Y.**

Adirondacks Auger Lake

FORDWAY CAMPS. For Gentiles. New, attractive furnished house-keeping bungalows, located on large tract of land for exclusive use of our guests. Boat, fishing, bathing, fishing. Season \$150 to \$300, including garage, ice, firewood and rowboat. **MACE & NICOLLS, KEESVILLE, N. Y.**

Auger Lake—Adirondacks

New furnished bungalow. Three bedrooms, kitchen, and living-room. Screened porches. Fishing, boating, bathing. \$250 season, including ice, firewood, rowboat, and garage. **W. W. Benedict, Keeseville, N. Y.**

Lake Placid, N. Y.

FOR RENT. Have several very attractive cottages listed for 1926 season on lake and in village.

NUMEROUS other Adirondack properties listed.

FOR SALE. Hotel open all year, located on Main St. Did \$65,000 business last year.

JOHN F. WHITE, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Paradox Lake, Adirondacks

Ten fully equipped camps, bungalow style, modern conveniences, fireplaces, etc. Exclusive, attractive, comfortable. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis. Gentle colony. Booklet and planograms on application. **CHARLES A. DARBY, Jr., Paradox, N. Y.**

Camp ADIRONDACKS Chateaugay

For sale or rent, unusual camp, overlooking lake, wooded surroundings; large living-room, long porch, hand-hewn rafters, unique fireplace, bathroom, 5 bedrooms; motor boat. Secluded and restful. Supplies available in 15 minutes. Particulars. **Mrs. RALPH HAYES, 171 East Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.**

New York

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.

The only scientifically proven 100 per cent health resort in the United States; altitude relaxes tired and high-strung nerves; ozone makes a rich, red blood; indigestion corrected; wonderful for children; furnished cottages to rent. Write for cottage booklet and "Health and Happiness" booklet. **CHARLES L. WEEKS.**

Adirondack Cottage

with open fireplace. Furnished, 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold running water, electric lights, garage. \$275 for season. Smaller cottage, \$200. **ALMON WARD, Jay, N. Y.**

Adirondack Cottage 5 rooms, pleasant location; car spaces. \$165 season. **Mrs. W. H. SWIFT, 23 Gibbens St., Somerville, Mass.**

The Quaker Lady

Colonial farmhouse. Quaker atmosphere. Simple, fresh, dainty. Old mahogany. Parlor, dining-room, kitchen, five bedrooms, bath. Adirondack Mountains, above Keene Valley, near the select Hurricane Lodge, where golf, tennis, swimming-pool are available. Rent \$450. **Mrs. MARTIN, Grymes Hill, Staten Island, N. Y.**

Furnished cottage for rent at Hurricane, N. Y., in the Adirondacks. 3 months' possession. Apply to Mrs. George D. Jones, 1175 East Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

Very low price,
For Sale Fine Large Country Home, brick and shingle, tile roof, all improvements; State road, good elevation, beautiful view; schools, college, State Schools of Agriculture and Ceramics, all 1/2 mile. Fine for private sanitarium. Should be seen. **F. L. GREENE, Alfred, N. Y.**

Berkshire Foothills, New York

For Sale, Beautiful Old Residence Farm of 216 Acres
Picturesque grounds with brook. Spacious rooms and large porch with view. All modern conveniences, open fireplaces. Full equipment of farm buildings, 2 modern tenant houses. For full particulars address **Box 146, Pawling, New York.**

Cornwall, N. Y. For Rent

Furnished residence. 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements. Garage, tennis court. Apply **W. APPLEBY-ROBINSON.**

Cornwall, N. Y. 7-room brick house,

hardwood floors, electric lights, hot-water heat, 3 acres of land, young orchard. Write **Mrs. H. F. BOWDISH, SPENCER, MASS.**

Cragmoor, N. Y., for rent Well-

cottage in mountains 100 miles from New York. Large veranda, attractive view. Living-room with fireplace, 6 bedrooms, bath, sleeping-porch. Kitchen with oil stove and water-heater. Ample water supply. Gasoline engine. **Miss L. von Eltz, 4467 Boston Rd., Pelham Manor, N. Y.**

Foothills of the Catskills Ideal loca-

tion for boarding-house or sanitarium. 15 rooms with baths, laundry, garage, stable, chicken-houses; 8 acres of lawn, gardens, and meadow; tennis court; never-failing spring. For sale, or exchange for income property. 4,851, Outlook.

FOR SALE

Fine all-year home, 10 rooms. Excellent location in beautiful county seat Delhi, N. Y. Bargain. \$7,500, to close estate. Full description, photos. **J. L. JACOBS, 250 Park Ave., New York.**

For Rent, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Fully furnished

house of unusual charm. 8 rooms, 2 baths, lavatory, closets, 5 fireplaces, large sleeping-porch, hot-water heat, gas, electricity, etc. Large plot, old trees, shrubs, garden, etc. 10 minutes' walk from station. 5,307, Outlook.

Desirable Summer Residence. Avail-

able June 18 to Sept. 10, furnished, modern house opposite Colgate University campus. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, garden; golf, tennis, laundry facilities available. Central for auto trips. References exchanged. "Alboreoke," 15 Kendrick Ave. East, Hamilton, N. Y.

FOR SALE Write now for your

summer home in and about the beautiful hills of Elizabethtown. Bargains in camps, houses and land. State requirements. Some rentals. Roberts Real Estate Agency, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

LAKE GEORGE, To Rent

For season, house on Bolton Rd., near country club; 11 rooms, 3 baths, 6 master's bedrooms; completely furnished; garage; sandy beach; children's playhouse; excellent place for children. **L. J. Tompkins, 440 West End Ave., N. Y.**

Lake George—Cottage for Rent

8 rooms, ice and boat furnished. The Hamlet, mile south Hulet's Landing. \$500 season. **HENRY J. CONDIT, Ithaca, N. Y.**

Lake George, N. Y. To Rent

Modern well-furnished summer home; most delightful place to spend summer. Also have many other well-furnished houses to rent. **A. B. Leotaud, 137 Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y.**

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Special Real Estate Announcements

New York

FOR SALE OR RENT
Country Home near Liberty, N. Y.
Mrs. A. A. SMITH, 61 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE Mt. Beacon, N. Y.
Summer cottage, furnished. 6 rooms and bath; large porch; about 1/2 acre ground; 1,400 feet elevation; splendid view over Hudson and valley. Price \$1,500. N. C. GABEL, 4163 Glenwood Ave., Little Neck, L. I.

BARGAIN. Ill health compels sacrifice of 240-acre Colonial family homestead. Ideal summer home in beautiful hills of Otsego Co., N. Y., near Utica-Oneonta State roads. 1,600 ft. elevation. Trout stream. 50 acres woodland. Good hunting. 14-room house, white. Tools. \$5,000 cash. M. B. KELSEY, 327 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.



Cottage for Season

QUAKER HILL INN

Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Non-housekeeping, attractive, freedom from care, maid service, light, linen, etc., supplied. Excellent meals at luncheon. Reasonable. Elevation 1,200 feet. Golf course. Berkshires, sixty miles from New York; excellent train service. Address: Management, Quaker Hill Inn, Pawling, N. Y.

Ideal Place for either boys' or girls' camp site for sale in Orange Co., N. Y.
In the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mts., 1,000 ft. above sea level; about 7 miles from High Point Park; 330 acres woodland, farm land, fruit, fine spring water, pond, 2 streams and several buildings. Near State road and railroad. Must be seen to be appreciated. Mrs. Frank D. Myers, Slate Hill, Orange Co., N. Y.

For rent June 15 to furnished house in Scarsdale
5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms living-room with fireplace. Extra large porch, with fine mountain view. Convenient dining-room and kitchen. 10 acres land, garage, also 1-room cottage, suitable studio. Every convenience. Furniture if desired. For particulars address Box 437, River Edge, N. J.

Large, Airy 8-ROOM HOUSE
with high ceilings. Conveniently located on the prettiest Avenue of the Village and only 1/2 mile from bathing beach. 131 8th Ave., SEACLIFF. Phone Glen Cove 292.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN REAL ESTATE at Beautiful Shelter Island
address Ralph G. Duvall, Realtor, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y. Tel. No. 101.

For Rent, at Southold, L. I., bungalow on Peconic Bay
5 rooms, bath, screened piazzas, electric lights. \$700 for summer. Address EMERSON, 120 E. 62d St., New York.

WESTPORT On Lake Champlain.
FOR RENT, cottage, seven rooms, two baths. Best location. Address R. H. STEWART, 22 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

BLUEBELL: For Sale or Rent
All modern conveniences. Ideal scenery. Write IRENE JACQUES, Wilmington, N. Y.

Pennsylvania

FOR SALE 16,000 ACRES FOREST LANDS,
near Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa., along Pennsylvania R.R. and Susquehanna River. Deer, bear, grouse, and brook trout abound. Will sell all or portions. Price very low. J. W. BEECHER, Pottsville, Pa.

Philadelphia Tea-room opportunity
good paying business. Owner ill, must sell. Sesqui-centennial will bring added trade. Do not apply unless actively interested. 5,325, Outlook.

For Sale at Pocono Manor, Pa.
on D.L. and W. R.R. Cottage, beautifully situated, 5 min. walk from hotel or golf course. Modern plumbing and electricity. In good condition and completely furnished. Apply to Edwin A. Hoopes, Supt., Pocono Manor, Pa.

Rhode Island

FOR RENT—BUNGALOWS
At Prudence Island, R. I.

Apply JOHN D. SAWYER, 16 Warren Ave., Pawtucket, R.I.

Rhode Island

For Sale 5-acre estate on Prudence Island,
located in the middle of Narragansett Bay; water front, showplace, with electric lights, water works, etc. Apply J. D. SAWYER, Pawtucket, R. I.

WATCH HILL, R. I.

and adjacent beaches directly on the ocean

COTTAGES FOR SUMMER

Well located cottages commanding ocean view and accessible to beach.
List giving particulars and prices of houses available, maps, etc., sent on request.

FRANK W. COY

Specialist in seashore properties.
6 High St., Westerly, R. I.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER SEASON

Weekapaug, R. I.

"The Nest," charming bungalow with bedroom, sleeping-porch, bathroom, living-room with fireplace and divan, kitchen. Modern conveniences. Also large cottage, "Twin Gables," for months of June and July, has five bedrooms. For particulars apply to Mrs. M. H. Hapgood, 22 So. Marshall St., Hartford, Conn.

TO RENT—Summer Cottages

From five to twelve rooms, completely furnished and all modern improvements, on ocean front and beautiful salt-water pond, near Watch Hill, R. I. For particulars address SAMUEL H. DAVIS, Westerly, R. I.

Vermont

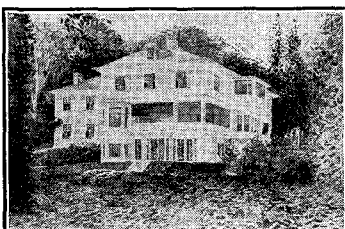


FOR SALE

Dorset, Vermont

Attractive bungalow. 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, also shower and lavatory in basement. Large living-room with fireplace. Extra large porch, with fine mountain view. Convenient dining-room and kitchen. 10 acres land, garage, also 1-room cottage, suitable studio. Every convenience. Furniture if desired. For particulars address Box 437, River Edge, N. J.

Dorset, Vt. for summer renting.
For information address Mrs. C. L. LEE, Dorset, Vt. Tel. Manchester 183-12.



For Sale—Delightful country estate of the late John Harper
All-year home, beautifully situated in historic old Bennington, close to Green Mts. Trout fishing in vicinity. House built 1920. Artistically furnished. 5 master bedrooms, sleeping porch, 4 master bathrooms, 1 lavatory, 3 servants' bedrooms, 1 servants' bath, 5 fireplaces. 4 acres beautiful lawns. Hand-some trees and shrubberies. Barn for riding horses. Garage, chauffeur's quarters. Five minutes' walk from country club. Immediate possession possible. Sale price \$45,000. Mrs. John Harper, Old Bennington, Vt.

Peacham, Vt. Remodeled farmhouse,
furnished, 9 rooms, bath, porch, 3 fireplaces, garage. 4 lakes within 3 miles. Wholesome community, beautiful scenery. 5 minutes to P. O. and stores. Season \$225. G. E. Johnson, 92 Washington Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

An Ancestral Home

BUILT IN THE SIXTIES

from original designs by Richardson, the famous Boston architect, mahogany spiral staircase, high ceilings, wide floor boards, bath and running water, commodious porch. Suitable for year-round occupancy, pre-eminent for summer; within one day's auto ride of all northern New England, New York and Canada resorts. House and two barns in excellent condition, corner lot 165x135 ft., a place you would be proud to own. Price \$9,500. For information apply to H. H. CUSHMAN, Rochester, Vt.

Vermont

For Sale Fine old New England Colonial House
situated in Green Mts., equipped with all modern conveniences, never-failing pure spring water, plenty of fruits and berries, large garage, 2 acres of land, screened porch; good location, beautiful views—everything to make an ideal home. If interested, write for particulars. P. O. BOX 51, Pittsford, Vt.

FOR SALE—VERMONT HOME.
Modern 10-room house with garage. Beautiful views, plenty of land. Well located in every respect. A bargain at price offered. Address Vermont Home, 5,331, Outlook.

Attractive Vermont Camp

For rent for summer months, located directly on large trout pond, 1,000 ft. elevation, 12 miles from RUTLAND, VT., completely furnished. Large living-room with fireplace, kitchen, 2 bedrooms and screened porches. Spring water, ice, wood, rowboat, electricity and garage furnished. Address Owner, FRANK C. DUNN, Rutland, Vt.

FOR SALE Woodstock, Vt.
10-room, old-fashioned house, pleasantly situated on one of the main streets; 3 acres land. Suitable for all-year home or summer place. For particulars apply HAROLD S. DANA, Woodstock, Vt.

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WRITE for free samples of embossed at \$2
or printed stationery at \$1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer. Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL stationery—\$1 and \$1.50 box
of 100 folded or 200 single sheets and 100 envelopes. Send for samples. Hicks, Stationer, Macedon Center, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

SECRETARIES, social workers, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

COMPANION for semi-invalid, light nursing, helpful in household. 6,309, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED mother's helper wanted in family of two adults and one boy, 10, where cook is kept. Apply by telephone between 8-9 A.M., or 6-10 P.M. Pelham 6586.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book. "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite K-5842, Washington, D. C.

SALESMEN wanted. \$10 daily easy. We start you in auto accessory business. No investment, no experience necessary. Exclusive territory. Motor Products Co., 1760 Lunt Ave., Chicago.

WANTED, at once, young Protestant, experienced lady teacher, for girl 11. Country. Good salary. M., Fairville, Chester County, Pa.

WANTED—A working housekeeper for family of three adults. Must be good cook, willing and adaptable, and able to furnish good references. 6,345, Outlook.

WANTED, in May, two young women to do cooking and housework in country suburb near New York City. Vermont farm in summer. Must be competent workers and managers. Wages good. 6,346, Outlook.

WANTED—Working housekeeper, Protestant, neat, willing, and obliging. Good health. Best references. Answer 6,362, Outlook.

WOMAN—Manager at large country school (cottage system) 100 miles from New York. To supervise purchasing and use of food and supplies, upkeep, etc. Exceptional, permanent position for thoroughly competent, intelligent woman. Answer fully in own hand, giving telephone number, age, religion, family, salary desired, previous employers with position occupied with each, and why interested in this position. Applicants replying fully will be first considered. 6,336, Outlook.

WOMAN—Publishing house has permanent sales position with executive future to offer woman of keen intelligence who has heretofore earned \$50 or more a week. Previous sales experience not necessary, experience in educational work helpful. Refinement and determination essential for success. Traveling required—all transportation paid—liberal drawing account and commission basis. Write, stating age and qualifications, to B. E. Sparrow, 50 W. 47th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COLLEGE girl desires to travel as companion or governess this summer. References exchanged. 6,361, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EDUCATED, intelligent young woman, American born, wishes position as working housekeeper for small family of adults or business woman. Excellent cook. References. 6,352, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED, efficient woman wishes position to cook. Understands buying and catering. 6,353, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED managing housekeeper seeks post, good school or private family. Trained dietitian. Reliable references well-known people. Moderate speed shorthand and typewriting. 6,358, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED tutor, teacher. Pennsylvania graduate student. Traveling companion-tutor. Summer or year. Best references. 6,344, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, mother's assistant; educated woman, experienced, capable. 6,349, Outlook.

LADY, refined, educated, position as governess; motherless children preferred. First class references. Experienced, languages. Would travel. 6,333, Outlook.

LADY teacher desires summer position as companion. Experienced traveler. Will exchange services for expenses. 6,356, Outlook.

REFINED home position. Child or light duties. Experienced. Country preferred. Superior piano instruction. Attractive terms. References exchanged. 6,330, Outlook.

REFINED young lady, college graduate, accustomed to European travel, desires position as companion during summer, or would conduct party abroad. 6,341, Outlook.

SEPTEMBER, tutor or teacher-governess-Englishwoman desires position. English, French, mathematics, music (teacher and pianist). Highest references. 6,329, Outlook.

TEACHER wants position as traveling companion or governess. 6,347, Outlook.

TRAINED executive, diversified business experience, active church worker, married, is available for summer position; nominal salary; highest references. 6,327, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse, experienced, fluent French, desires traveling position July and August. Good courier. Apply Box 272, White Plains, New York.

TUTOR—companion for child during summer. Will travel. Free July 1. Exchange references. 6,340, Outlook.

TUTORING, secretarial work, by young woman, experienced teacher having university degrees. Will travel. 6,735, Outlook.

WANTED, by senior about to graduate from Dartmouth, position for the summer as tutor or traveling companion. References. 6,357, Outlook.

WOMAN, experienced, educated, would like position as companion. Capable of taking responsibility. Seasoned traveler. Unusual references. 6,334, Outlook.

WOMAN experienced in institutional work desires position as superintendent of institution. 6,325, Outlook.

YOUNG Parisian lady of good breeding wishes summer position as governess or companion. Address Miss A. DuBois, Ogontz School, Pa.

YOUNG woman, educated, desires summer position as governess or companion for children or adult. References. 6,339, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, highest social references, athletic, particularly riding, also secretarial qualifications, desires congenial residential position attractive family. Living and at least \$125 monthly. 6,350, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, senior medical student, desires summer position as traveling companion or tutor. Good references. Traveling experience. 6,337, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of \$10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

WANTED, gift shop management, or will rent space, 12 years' experience. 6,803, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED kindergartner wishes to supervise or purchase well-established kindergarten. 6,310, Outlook.

PERPLEXITY Bureau. Information and suggestion—literary, domestic, personal. No positions. Anna Wildman, The Clinton, Philadelphia.

REFINED Christian widow, lover of children, would board and care for three or four children in own home. Quiet country town. References exchanged. Mrs. Reed, Beacon Falls, Conn.

REGISTERED nurse wishes care of one or two children during summer months. References furnished. Care Charles Castimore, Sparta, N. J.

OPPORTUNITY for three children, eight to fourteen, in family of teacher in a leading preparatory school at his summer place in White Mountains. Bathing, canoeing, mountain climbing. Write 6,342, Outlook.

PURE honey, guaranteed healthful. \$2 gallon. H. D. Gaines Seed Co., Watertown, Mass.

WANTED—Diabetic child to board on good farm in Berkshires. Box 75, Sheffield, Mass.

COLLEGE professor's family will care for girl between eight and ten years in their Maine cottage during the summer. Ideal seashore life and companionship with their daughter. References exchanged. Address 6,355, Outlook.

In writing to the above advertisers please mention The Outlook